THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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British Launch Heavy Attack on Caen; Germans Evacuate Key Russian City; Nazis Juggle Troops as Crisis Grows

Shifting of divisions from Eastern Front to Normandy considered sign of weakness.

Americans make gains in France and Italy; Superforts hit five Japanese targets.

Associated Press Radiophoto

As the Red Army Rolls On

Russian armored divisions are rolling through city after city on the northern Russian front. Here they are seen in the streets of recaptured Minsk, Capital of White Russia.

Back-to-Farm Warning; Hayes Returning to U. S.; Goebbels Reports Danger

The World's Day—July 8, 1944

New England: 'Don't-Go-Back-to-the-Farm' Drive

A "don't-go-back-to-the-farm" drive is being planned by New England State Departments of Agriculture and other co-operating agencies. Purpose is to prevent postwar boom in farm sales to war veterans poorly equipped to operate the complex business of a present-day farm. [Page 5.]

With the final day's receipts still to be tabulated, the Fifth War Loan Drive in Massachusetts was within 8 percentage points of its goal. Over-all totals through Friday were $765,200,000, 92.5 per cent of quota; E bonds totaled $51,300,000, 45.8 per cent. [Page 2.]

The race for Democratic nomination for Sheriff of Suffolk County in the July 11 primaries centered on three candidates: Maj. Frederick R. Sullivan, incumbent, now on active service in the South Pacific; John E. Kerrigan, President of the City Council; and Michael J. Ward, School Committeeman. [Page 4.]

Washington: U. S. Envoy Returning From Spain

Ambassador Carlton Hayes, who has been in Spain for more than two years, is returning to the United States for conferences with State Department and other officials. [Page 3.]

With War Bond sales to individuals lagging at 68 per cent of their $6,000,000,000 quota, the Treasury said it expects to announce today that the $16,000,000,000 Fifth War Loan drive, ending today, has reached its goal, due to oversubscriptions of corporations and non-banking investors. Over-all sales through July 6 had totaled 99 per cent.

In Europe: Goebbels Warns Reich of Danger

Germany is in danger, was the call of Nazi Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels, in a speech quoted by German official DNB news agency. "Everyone must act as if his life were in danger," he said.

Differences over censorship were stated to be the reason Col. Egbert White, Director of Mediterranean editions of the Stars and Stripes, servicemen's daily newspaper, has been relieved of his command. The paper is published at Oran, Algeria.

Swedish volunteers for the Finnish Army have been banned mainly because of "the new character of the Finnish war" since Finland negotiated a promise of more extensive assistance from Germany, says the Swedish Dagens Nyheter.

Massacre in Greece of more than 1,000 residents of the village of Distomo as a reprisal by Germans on June 10 was reported in a communiqué from the Greek puppet government.

Five deep shelters providing accommodation for a total of 30,000 persons are being opened in London, according to a radiocast recorded by CBS.

National: Refugee Ship Docks in Philadelphia

The Portuguese ship Nyassa docked at Philadelphia with 100 passengers, 75 of them Jewish refugees from Palestine, Egypt, Iran, and Spain. Passage for them, many of whom had been in Nazi concentration camps, was made possible by the Hebrew Sheltering Immigrant Aid Society.

Dr. H. H. Kung, China's Finance Minister, who is attending the United Nations Monetary Conference at Bretton Woods, N. H., appealed for greater supplies for the Chinese Army to speed defeat of the Japanese. He spoke in a nationwide NBC radiocast on the seventh anniversary of the start of the Sino-Japanese war.

Membership in the Boy Scouts of America reached an all-time high on May 31, with 1,725,311 boys and leaders on its rolls, a 12.6 per cent increase over the preceding year, it was announced in New York by Dr. Elbert K. Fretwell, Chief Scout Executive.

Appointment of Dr. C. B. Powell, a Negro who publishes the New York Amsterdam News, to be Assistant Director of Publicity of the Republican National Committee was announced in New York.

Circus Fire at Hartford Stirs Remedial Measures in Nation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., July 8—Stirred to prompt action by the fire at the Ringling Brothers, Barnum & Bailey Circus here on Thursday, City and State officials in many parts of the country took steps looking to more rigid fire inspection and public safety regulations applying to performances of any sort under canvas.

In a statement following the preliminary investigation into the disaster, State's Attorney Hugh M. Alcorn, Jr., charged that inadequate fire-fighting equipment, and insufficient personnel to operate what was available, had contributed heavily to the toll of 152 lives and to injuries to some 250 others when what was termed the "highly inflammable" canvas "big top" caught on fire. As far as is known, no circus employees perished in the fire, and, since the fire was confined to the "big top," animals in the menagerie tent and performers and spectators at the side show all escaped.

"This appalling disaster is one that merits prompt protective steps to prevent any similar catastrophe in this State," declared Senator Robert L. Lee (D) of Charlestown, Mass., in filing a bill with the Clerk of the Senate calling for greater safety measures. He added that he would recommend that the special commission now studying laws relating to public assembly make a check on statutes pertaining to this type of protection.

Approved Equipment

At the same time, Senator Joseph L. Murphy (D) of Dorchester, Mass., in a letter to Governor Saltonstall, urged the banning of any circus coming into Massachusetts until the fire laws and public safety laws of the state, city, or town "are enforced and all equipment of an inflammable nature shall be inspected and approved."

In other municipalities, where circuses already were playing, or were billed for early appearances, city officials were working with police and fire department heads looking to adequate protection against any repetition of the holocaust.

At the Rhode Island Democratic State Convention, meeting in Providence yesterday, a resolution was adopted pledging the enactment of legislation designed to avert similar occurrences in Rhode Island. The convention's action followed statements made by leaders of both the Democratic and Republican parties that they would introduce legislation at the next General Assembly session to compel circuses playing the State to provide tents that are noninflammable.

In New York City, Michael O'Donohue, Acting Deputy Fire

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Weather Predictions

Fair—Hot

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

U. S. Curbs Purse As Good Neighbor

Profits of from 100 to 400 per cent have been exacted by Brazilian boss rubber gatherers from their workers on shotguns they need for self-defense in the jungle.

Of such profiteers a veteran field technician of the Rubber Development Corporation said: "They aren't our allies; they are saboteurs of our war effort."

These are some of the reasons behind the banging shut of the Good-Neighbor purse. From now on, North American millions are to be far more carefully safeguarded than in the first days of the rubber emergency. See "Uncensored South America," First Page, Second Section.

Corcoran Vies With Russell In Senate Tussle

By John Bond

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Mayor John H. Corcoran of Cambridge and former Mayor Richard M. Russell of that city today appeared to be leading the four-man race for the Democratic nomination for United States Senator, in next Tuesday's primaries.

The Democratic nominee will have Governor Saltonstall as his opponent in the November election. The Governor is unopposed for the Republican nomination.

Other Democrats seeking the party nomination for Senator are Joseph Lee, former member of the Boston School Committee, and former State Senator Joseph Langone of Boston.

As in the gubernatorial contest the Senate race may provide an inkling as to how Bay State Democrats will vote in the Presidential election this fall if President Roosevelt is a candidate for re-election.

Roosevelt Issue

Although Mayor Corcoran in recent campaign speeches has endeavored to align himself with the President and the National administration, political observers are of the opinion that former Mayor Russell is the only Democratic candidate who can be counted on to give 100 per cent support to the administration, if elected.

Before his entrance into the primary campaign Mayor Corcoran was identified as an isolationist and as a "disciple of Senator David I. Walsh" who, prior to Pearl Harbor, was also regarded as an isolationist. The Cambridge Mayor has been reported as friendly to the idea of a ne-

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The Week at War

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

On the surface the pattern of war in Europe changed very little this week. But below the surface the signs multiplied that Germany's military predicament was mounting rapidly to a stage of tension which could be described only as desperate.

The surface picture was one of German armies in the West—Normandy and Italy—still managing to maintain reasonably intact and not too-unsound positions, but paying a mounting price in Russia.

In Italy, Gen. Sir Harold Alexander continued to seesaw the German line steadily back against the Pisa-Rimini Gothic Line, but so far as the Germans were concerned it was a "controlled" retreat, not by any means a rout.

In Normandy, German defenses failed to show any counteroffensive power. Their actions suggested a lack of the resilience, flexibility, and mobility which must be theirs if they are to make a serious attempt to throw Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's Allied Army back into the English Channel. But they did succeed in holding the front intact against a series of fairly localized Allied advances which ate away at their line slowly, but not seriously.

Montgomery Marks Time

The apparent success of the German resistance needs, however, to be weighed in terms of the fact that the Allied advance clearly had not reached the stage of the real attempt to "break out" of the beachhead. General Montgomery was adjusting his position, fighting for hill and river features which would be more favorable for the take off of the big advance whenever the build-up behind the line is sufficient.

But this stage had not been reached.

The Germans were holding their own not against a real Allied attack, but only against preparatory Allied actions which partook of two characteristics, the one just mentioned of improving the positions, and the other, a continuing

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U. S. Aid to French Praised by de Gaulle

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 8—Gen. Charles de Gaulle who, except for a reception late today at the French delegation headquarters, is free to continue talks with American officials on practically every subject except the question of recognition which all along has been ruled out by President Roosevelt, is finding the atmosphere of the nation's capital distinctly more cordial than seemed possible a few days ago.

Both the French General and American officials, and the military news from the continent are helping dissipate the clouds that lately had gathered over Franco-American relations.

General de Gaulle's visit yesterday to the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, his trip to Mount Vernon, and his call on Gen. John J. Pershing, World War I commander of American overseas troops, at Walter Reed Hospital are appreciated in American quarters as signs of the French General's respect and appreciation of American aid.

To March in Berlin

Although General de Gaulle's conversations with General Pershing were carried on through an interpreter the two men completely understood each other in discussing the war developments. The French General thoroughly agreed with General Pershing that the Allies in the last war should have marched on to Berlin. "At least we will in this one," General de Gaulle replied.

Also General de Gaulle's praise of the military aid extended to France by the United States in equipping 300,000 French soldiers has not been lost on American officialdom. One of the most persistent criticisms of General de Gaulle heard here in the Capital has been that he has not felt or voiced adequate appreciation of this country's war efforts which, while admittedly in its own interests are also liberating France.

Speaking to the French missions here the French leader yesterday foresaw the expulsion of the Nazis from France this year. They will either be driven from French soil or made prisoners, he said emphatically.

Given Honors

On the American side the social and diplomatic honors which are being heaped on the French General during his stay here will, it is hoped, impress him with America's deep sincerity and real concern for a complete French renaissance.

The White House luncheon yesterday at which Cabinet officials, members of Congress, the highest ranking officers of the armed forces were present, continued well beyond the time allotted it so that certain Cabinet officials arriving for a 2 o'clock Cabinet meeting had to wait 40 minutes.

Then in the evening Acting Secretary of War, Robert P. Patterson, entertained the French General at

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Mihailovic Out As Tito Gains In Yugoslavia

By J. Emlyn Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 8—Inclusion of two representatives of the Guerrilla movement of Marshall Josip Broz (Tito) and two of the Serb politicians of former Yugoslav governments in exile are outstanding features of the new Subasic Government announced yesterday.

After some weeks of negotiations, including a conference between Dr. Ivan Subasic and Marshal Tito on the island of Vis in the Adriatic, the new government of six members was formed. It consists of two Croats, two Serbs, and two Slovenes.

Tito Representatives

The two Croats are Dr. Subasic, who is Prime Minister, Foreign Minister and War Minister, and Dr. Juraj Sutej, who is Minister of Finance, Trade, and Industry.

Both of these men thus hold the most important ministries.

The two Tito representatives are Sreten Vukosavlyevic, a Serb, and Drago Marusic, a Slovene.

The other two members are Izidor Zhankar, a Slovene hitherto

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Acres of Maps Prove Worth, U. S. Secret Invasion Weapon

By Neal Stanford

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 8—America's secret weapon that won the invasion beachheads has many names. One of them is photographic reconnaissance.

In this all-time hazardous military venture, success depended on proper, precise photographhic information, on accurate charting, on last-minute mapping. That it succeeded is adequate proof that the millions of man hours that went into charting and plotting the invasion were fruitfully employed.

The whole invasion coast had been charted and mapped with such thoroughness and precision that not an inch of it was unknown to the invading armies. Maps were made, remade, dated and then updated by the ton, not the yard. They filled warehouses, not rooms.

While military secrecy still forbids disclosure of how many thousands of maps and acres of charts were literally consumed in the Normandy invasion, some inkling can be obtained of its extent by comparing it with the known facts about the Sicilian invasion which was Lilliputian in comparison.

Invasion Data

Some 3,000 vessels took part in the whole Sicilian campaign. Each had to have its own prints of all possibly useful hydrographic information. The bigger warships required 1,500 to 2,000 charts each. Even in the relatively minor Sicilian campign hundreds of thousands of charts, possibly millions, had to be made, supplied, and kept updated. Step this up to cross-Channel invasion proportions and one stands in awe of the immensity of mapping such an operation.

It must also be remembered that not only was the invasion coast mapped and charted minutely, but photographic reconnaissance had to include the French hinterland. Paratroopers and air-borne troops had to know the contour of the land, the enemy's defenses, the relative strategic importance of every crossroads or highway if their landings were to succeed. That they did succeed, and sometimes with startling speed, testified to the accuracy and sufficiency of pre-invasion photographic surveys.

Troops studied these maps minutely prior to taking off. They explored scale models and thoroughly familiarized themselves with every hedgerow on them. These photographs and models were kept absolutely up to the minute. The North African landings owe much of their success to the complete timeliness of the

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Waste Paper Collections

Boston — Business Office Collection—Over 500 pounds, call Hub. 5606 for special handling; under 500 pounds place in nearest bin.

Concord—Tomorrow.
Malden—Tomorrow.
Hull—Tuesday.

Obligatory Purchase of Gold Put in Monetary Plan Draft

By Harold Fleming

Wall Street Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRETTON WOODS, N. H., July 8—First tangible results began to appear in the work of the United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference today as final decisions were reported on certain subsections in the joint agreement draft.

One of these subsections related to the following possibility. The $8,000,000,000 currency stabilization fund might find itself short of some currency like United States dollars due to heavy purchases of goods from the United States by other countries. In such case the fund would have two chief alternatives—first, to ration the dollar exchange it would sell to countries wanting dollars, and second, to offer some of its gold holdings to the country (in this illustration the United States) of whose exchange it was short, to get more dollars.

Earlier drafts merely permitted the fund to offer such gold. But since the record says that countries are about as likely to refuse gold for their currency as a baby is likely to refuse candy, no requirement was written into the draft that the offer must be accepted. Now, however, the draft is changed so that the offer must be accepted and the gold purchased.

Small Start Made

To the question why this change is made the chief answer seems to be "why not" and obviously this means that the agreements are starting in a very small way indeed. However, the idea seems to be to follow the well-known conference techniques of getting agreement on a number of minor points beginning with those most trifling, and then working up to the harder questions after a background of achievement has been built up and after conferees are better acquainted.

Thus, for instance, the difficult question of quotas has been put off and so far no committees are formally considering this question at all, though the technical experts of some of the larger delegations are probably working on them. So far the so-called formulas under which tentative quotas have been laid out have been only the rule-of-thumb guesses of the financial "wizards" made and used for the purposes of guessing how the fund would work under various circumstances.

Another point of agreement involves a considerably more important issue, that of the guarantees and safeguards against loss by the

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Invasion Scene

In Normandy, the peasants plow, harrow and tend their cattle while battles rage around them. Normandy is a fertile land, quaint, teeming with tradition, colorful, an artist's paradise in normal times. This is the Normandy pictured in the water colors which appear in today's Weekly Magazine Section.

Wrens Sped D-Day Barges; Now They're Refitting Them

By Melita Spraggs

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

AT A BRITISH SOUTH COAST EMBARKATION PORT, July 6. Delayed—The Wrens are like that.

In harbors and estuaries of the British south coast, women of the Royal Navy Service who pushed barges off on D-Day are now speeding the turn-around of damaged invasion craft.

On a trip along the coast which in peacetime would have been dotted with the white sails of racing yachts and other gaily painted craft, I have seen these girls working on landing-craft—painting, welding, carpentering.

On quaysides they are driving trucks, taking heavy marine machinery to workshops and aiding the ferry service that is maintained across the harbors. In rigging shops on the banks of estuaries they make rope fenders, they cover petrol tanks with bullet-proof material, they saw and plane woodwork in the chipping shops, clean and refit guns in the ordnance repair depots.

"These Wrens are so keen to get the slipways cleared that they work from 8 to 16 hours a day, and it is difficult to persuade them to take a few days' vacation. We're proud of them," says the naval commander of one of these ports.

The Wren's boat crew which takes us across the harbor is a smart blue and white turnout. The four girls wear white square-necked sailor blouses, navy blue bell-bottomed slacks, a sailor hat secured by a blue chinstrap, and rubbers on their feet.

Then "Frankie" wields a boat hook with a strictly nautical swing. "My family are all salty, so I wanted to be salty too," Frankie gives as her reason for joining up with the Wrens.

In a swivel chair behind the

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Company for Dinner?

Associated Press from United States Coast Guard

Standing Watch on Saipan

A lone American Coast Guardsman keeps guard over a beach area on Saipan Island in Marianas. His only companion is a sociable hen.

Normandy:

Allies Advance In Twin Attack

British troops captured Herouville, two miles northeast of Caen, sweeping up six villages in all in the early hours of their offensive against that anchor city, and a British staff officer declared "We are breaking through the German lines."

"The advance on Caen is going

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By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

New sledgehammer blows have been dealt the Germans on all fronts.

British Second Army advance guards have moved to within a mile of Caen in a powerful frontal assault on that Norman stronghold.

American troops have captured St. Jean de Daye on the western end of the French beachhead.

Fifth Army forces in Italy have taken two bitterly defended strongholds on the West Coast highways to Leghorn and Pisa.

And on the Eastern Front, Red Army units are closing in on Wilno from three sides, while the Germans admit evacuating Baranowicze, 100 miles to the southeast.

Meanwhile, details of the second raid by 20th Air Force Superfortresses on Japanese territory are available.

The B-29's hit five targets, three on the enemy's home island of Kyushu and two in China. Targets in Japan were Sasebo, a big naval base, and war plants at Yawata and Omura. Targets in China were Laoyao, a port on the China Coast north of Hangchow, and Hankow, 450 miles up the Yangtze River.

The giant planes encountered only weak opposition and returned to their bases without loss.

The British attack on the key German bastion in Western France opened with one of General Montgomery's typical artillery barrages. The Montgomery guns were trained on a front three miles wide and when the troops moved in to strike, German defenses at Herouville and a half dozen other towns were quickly overrun. A short time earlier British night bombers had saturated the German defenses with 2,500 tons of bombs.

However, much heavy fighting still may lie ahead before Caen is in Allied hands. Field Marshal Rommel is reported to have more troops to the square mile centered there than the Germans have had in any previous engagement in this war.

General Montgomery's attack is closely co-ordinated with the continuing American offensive in the western sector of the beachhead, where General Bradley's men not only have captured St. Jean de Daye, but also have by-passed La Haye du Puits.

In Eastern Europe, the Russians are moving in on the ancient Lithuanian Capital from three directions.

One spearhead is coming from Bistritza, 22 miles to the northeast, the second is advancing along the Minsk-Wilno railway, while the third is moving in from Oshmyana, along the Minsk-Wilno highway. The Germans are reported rushing reinforcements into Wilno, but it seems doubtful whether they will be able to do more than momentarily slow down the Soviet steamroller.

One hundred miles southeast of Wilno the Germans are said to be withdrawing to the Bug River. This may mean a general German retreat to the natural defense line running from Brest-Litovsk to Riga has now begun.

Corcoran and Russell In Lively Senate Race

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gotiated peace as a means of preventing further destruction in Europe.

Former Mayor Russell, the only candidate who has served a term as United States Representative, has, on the other hand, openly supported President Roosevelt for a fourth term. His support of the administration goes so far as to permit him in one statement to challenge any candidate seeking national office to name one piece of New Deal legislation he would seek to repeal if elected.

Support for Russell

Although the Political Action Committee of the C. I. O. has not taken a strong position in the Senatorial contest it is expected that Mr. Russell would receive P. A. C. support in November should he be nominated and oppose Governor Saltonstall.

The C. I. O. supported Governor Saltonhtall in his campaign for re-election two years ago on his administrative record as a "win the war" Governor. As an opponent of the present administration's domestic policies, however, the Governor could not look for another endorsement by the labor group in his Senatorial fight.

Joseph Lee, one of the leaders of the Ely-for-President forces in the April Presidential primaries, is a foe of the present Democratic regime in Washington which he charges has deserted the Democracy of Thomas Jefferson.

Mr. Lee sought the Democratic nomination for Senator two years ago when he ran a poor third in a four-man contest, won by former Representative Joseph E. Casey of Clinton. This year he has campaigned on a program favoring the firing of all bureaucrats, a rearrangement of domestic affairs before the United States starts policing the world, use of the dollar to finance the peace as it has the war, and a return to Constitutional government.

Former State Senator Joseph Langone of East Boston, once a stormy figure in the Massachusetts Legislature and a friend of former Gov. James M. Curley, is not expected to poll a large vote in the four-man contest. An anti-New Deal Democrat, the former Senator will have to look to his Italian-American constitutents for a major share of his support.

This is the last of a series of stories on the major contests in the July 11 State primaries. A list of candidates for major offices will be printed in Monday's edition of The Christian Science Monitor.

Latin-America Study Planned

Ways of improving study materials on Latin America now used in educational institutions of New England will be discussed at a conference of educators here July 11.

Beginning at 10:30 in the morning at Boston University's Horace Mann Building, the sessions will continue through luncheon and afternoon meetings in the College Club, Boylston Street.

Mrs. Concha Romero James, head of the Division of Intellectual Co-operation of the Pan American Union, Washington, D. C., is the luncheon speaker.

The conference, which is open to the public without charge, is being sponsored by the Pan-American Society of Massachusetts.

Circus Fire Stirs Action Over Nation

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Chief in charge of licensed places of public assembly, said that the blow-torch test is applied to all canvas trappings before they are permitted to be used in that city. The Fire Department has sanctioned several types of fireproofing chemicals to be sprayed on canvas, and it must be tested at least four times a year with 400 degrees of heat from a blow-torch to prove that it is fire resistant, Mr. O'Donahue said.

Covered by Insurance

Meantime, the Associated Press reported from Sarasota, Fla., headquarters of "The Greatest Show on Earth," that, although the exact damage incurred in the fire had not been established, members of the fire insurance firm of Ludwig and Walhole had stated that the loss was fully covered by insurance.

The amount of insurance carried by the circus was not revealed, but representatives of the firm said that it "covered everything," including fire and liability, with excess coverage carried by Lloyds of London.

At the same time, it was indicated that additional warrants would be issued against circus personnel, following the arrest on manslaughter charges of five of the show's officials early on Friday. These five, later released in total bail of $60,000 for hearings on July 19, were: J. A. Heley, Vice-President; George W. Smith, General Manager; Leonard Aylesworth, boss canvas man; Edward Versteig, chief electrician; and David Blanchfield, chief wagon man.

In charge of numerous investigations into the tragedy is Edward J. Hickey, State Police Commissioner, acting in his dual capacity as State Fire Marshal. Nearly 50 witnesses, many of them circus employees and others spectators who escaped the flames, were questioned yesterday, and the inquiry was being continued today.

Inquest on Tuesday

Assisting in the investigations were members of the State Police, the State Attorney's office, the Hartford police, and a special committee appointed by Mayor William H. Mortensen.

County Coroner Frank E. Healy has announced that an inquest will be held on Tuesday at 10 a. m.

While officials continued their investigations into causes of the fire, approximately one third of those who lost their lives remained unidentified.

The circus ground, itself, presented a picture of stark desolation last night. The Associated Press reported the show folk gathered in groups, discussing the fire—and their future.

"What am I going to do?" asked Felix Adler, king of clowns who has been with the circus 31 years. "I'm going to stick with them. My performing pig is safe, and nobody knows it, but I'm a pretty fair carpenter myself. They need men, and here's one ex-clown who's going to help rebuild."

Herter Announces Academy Openings

A competitive examination for selecting suitably qualified candidates for appointment to West Point and Annapolis will be held July 29 it has been announced by United States Representative Christian A. Herter of the 10th Massachusetts Congressional District.

Representative Herter has been notified by the War and Navy Departments that he will be requested to name one candidate for appointment as cadet at the United States Military Academy and two for appointment as midshipmen at the Naval Academy for admission the first of July, 1945.

The examination is open to all boys who are bona fide residents of the district and are between the ages of 17 and 22 years for West Point and 17 and 21 years for Annapolis. It will include the subjects of algebra, plane geometry, English composition and literature, and United States history. Candidates should inform Representative Herter as soon as possible where they would like to take the examination.

Congressmen Cross Atlantic Hard Way

LONDON, July 8 (AP)—Representatives Hugh D. Scott, Jr. (R), of Pennsylvania, and Gordon Canfield (R) of New Jersey, reached London July 7 after working their way across the Atlantic incognito as members of the crew of a tanker laden with high octane gasoline.

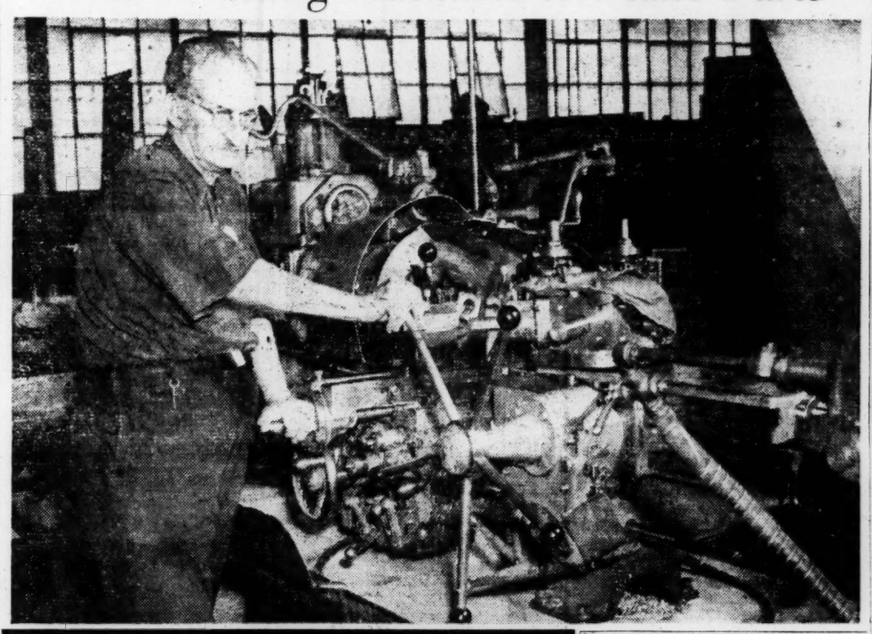
They said they made the trip with the knowledge and authorization of the Speaker of the House to provide information on the Merchant Marine to Congress and the War Shipping Administration. The pair sailed June 26 when Congress recessed, and plan to return before it reconvenes.

Mr. Canfield is a member of the House Merchant Marine Committee. Mr. Scott, who is a member of the Commerce Committee, said he would discuss postwar civil aviation with British and American officials here.

'Ship's Husband'

Possibly because a ship is traditionally referred to as a "she" the man in charge of a merchant ship at a foreign port is known as a "ship's husband," according to the American Merchant Marine Institute. He acts as agent for the owner, looks to the proper equipping of the ship, makes repairs, procures and arranges freights and charters, and keeps accounts.

From Knitting Machines to Plane Parts



New Adventure for Yankee Ingenuity

Above: William S. Wallace operates a turret lathe at the Scott & Williams, Inc., plant in Laconia, N. H., which now turns out other equipment in place of the knitting machines it formerly manufactured. He has been employed at the plant for 27 years. Below, measurements as close as one ten-thousandth of an inch are not too exacting for Mrs. Josephine Bedard of Laconia, N. H., who for 20 years has worked on parts for knitting machines. She is examining and perfecting small plane parts.

Skilled Mechanics Turned Out Almost Overnight in NH Plant

No huge supply of labor such as is ordinarily found in strictly industrial centers existed in Laconia, N. H., before the war, but when Scott and Williams, Inc., began changing over from making knitting machines to the manufacture of plane parts, help was found in the hills and on the farms.

The company's peacetime complement of 700 employees was unable to handle all the work, so farmers, woodsmen, store clerks and garage mechanics were recruited, and after receiving training courses, put on the simpler tasks connected with making vacuum pumps, hydaulic pumps, de-icers, carburetor mixture controls and torque units. As they progressed in experience they were transferred to more important jobs.

"Fortunately, these New Englanders have a natural faculty for work that requires skill with the hands," says Ralph E. Thompson of Boston, President of Scott & Williams, Inc. "Some have called it 'Yankee ingenuity.' I prefer to refer to it as native resourcefulness, which is based on the fact that most farmers and hill folks are forced by necessity to do jobs of plumbing, electrical wiring or carpentry which the city dweller can have done by regular mechanics."

Show Keen Interest

The recruits gathered from diverse fields have shown keen interest in their work, Mr. Thompson said. There is a sprinkling of French-Canadians in the Laconia section, and many of them took jobs. They have been unusually loyal and have shown determination and tenacity in equipping themselves as skilled craftsmen, he said.

"A graphic commentary on the spirit of the workers is the fact that our absentee rate has been between 4 and 5 per cent, compared with the national average of 10 to 15 per cent," Mr. Thompson said.

Most of the 700 Scott and Williams employees had been building knitting machines all of their working lives; many had stepped into jobs held by their fathers before them. Although it was not necessary for them generally to learn to use new tools, they did have to learn new methods for working on the parts for supercharger regulators which they now make on sub-contracts for the Bendix Aviation Corporation, Eclipse-Pioneer Division.

Tolerances on some parts are measured in one ten-thousandth of an inch, the equivalent of one part of a human hair that has been split lengthwise 30 times.

Methods Passed On

Methods used in achieving this precision were passed on to the workers and will be employed in manufacturing knitting machines after the war, Mr. Thompson said. This will make it possible to reduce the time needed for assembling machines from the present two or three weeks to a few days.

New England manufacturers, while helping to build the greatest war machine in history, have learned a lesson in teamwork that has advanced them many years ahead of their prewar technical knowledge, in the opinion of Mr. Thompson.

Because of this teamwork, brought about through the subcontracting system, the public may expect better products—whether they be typewriters, radios or vacuum cleaners—when peacetime production is resumed, Mr. Thompson said. He bases his opinion on the experience his concern has had as a sub-contractor of the Eclipse-Pioneer Division of Bendix Aviation Corporation.

Sub-contracting has resulted in an interchange of engineering, production and business ideas that will be valuable in all industry, he said. That is an important phase of the system which will carry on far after the war.

In addition, Mr. Thompson asserted, this system of spreading the work has been instrumental in increasing the nation's reservoir of skilled mechanics. Men who had never been inside a factory before will emerge after the war as trained machinists because the demand for manpower made it necessary to tap every available source.

Bay State Rallies Push Bond Sales

Today is the final day of the Fifth War Loan Drive and it is expected that Massachusetts will have come within a comparatively few dollars of realizing its over-all quota, $828,000,000. Series E bonds—those purchased by individuals—probably will have totaled about 50 per cent of the quota of $112,000,000, by tonight.

Last-day rallies will continue through the evening in Cambridge and Newton, and through tomorrow in Revere. A rally at Rindge Technical School in Cambridge, beginning at 8 p. m., will feature varied entertainment and about 150 door prizes. It is being sponsored by the Women's Division of the Cambridge War Finance Committee.

Cambridge hopes to sell enough bonds during the "Fighting Fifth" to purchase a Victory ship at $3,000,000. Progress will be reported at tonight's rally, it is understood.

Newton will see a performance of the all-services musical comedy produced by the Northeast Sector, "Direct Hit," at Newton High School. Revere will extend until tomorrow afternoon its drive, concluding with a rally on the former site of the Eagles' clubhouse, and the program will include talks by Sergeant F. Young, veteran of South Pacific campaigns, and by Carl T. Banks of the War Finance Committee.

Through yesterday, total sales in Massachusetts of all types of bonds were $765,200,000, or 92.5 per cent of the quota. E-bond sales had reached $51,300,000, or 45.8 per cent of the goal. All E bonds sold to Aug. 1 will be included in the Fifth War Loan total, it has been announced by the Committee. Final figures probably will be made public about Aug. 10.

Public Opinion Analyzed At Wellesley Institute

By Donald Messenger

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., July 8—Mobilization of public opinion in support of the general idea of a postwar international organization capable of keeping world peace and promoting world prosperity, is one of the most immediately urgent tasks, it was agreed today at the Institute for Social Progress, in session on the Wellesley College campus.

Just what can be done now to start this mobilization, is the topic of a special week-end series of round table discussions at the Institute, starting today.

Promoted jointly by the Institute and Joint Council for International Co-operation of Boston, these round tables will be given facts on the situation by experts in different fields. Scheduled for late this afternoon was a talk by an interviewer for the Research Council of Princeton, Miss Dorothy Glaser.

This morning Dr. Herbert Gezork, Wellesley College Professor, who before the war as head of the German Baptist Youth Movement was able to observe Nazi methods of mobilizing the enthusiasm of youth in support of the Hitler idea of installing a new order for the world by conquest, spoke on choice of a goal for mobilization of American public opinion on world organization. He will talk again on Monday.

On Tuesday, actual techniques of informing public opinion will be described and definite steps suggested. At the round table will be experts in the fields of church work, the press, civic organizations, forums and the radio.

What Progress Means

Francis K. Ballaine, leader in the Temple University Postwar Planning Institute, is chairman for this series of discussions. He has already led one series of round tables at the Institute, on the subject of "Ideals as Dynamics for Social Progress."

In the course of this series, Mr. Ballaine emphasized that the word "progress" implies both movement and direction, both achievement and the goal achieved. This earlier series has prepared the way for the current round tables, by pointing to means for applying ideals to practical solutions of problems.

The new series is getting down to specific ways of doing this—ways that members of the Institute, when returning to their own groups and institutions all over the country, can begin to use at once.

On somewhat similar lines have been some of the recent discussions of the School of Community Affairs, also in session on the Wellesley campus. In dealing with "mass techniques," it was suggested that radio programs could be used in assembly groups in schools, followed by actual programs such as intercultural pageants, youth rallies, and so on.

It was emphasized that such programs should not provide solutions, but should leave those who saw or heard them faced with a problem on which to do real thinking themselves. Instead of "happy endings," they should leave a question in mind.

In a discussion of the ability of business to offer enough postwar jobs, Marion Hedges, member of the Board of National Economic Planning Association, declared that "strictly speaking, we are now entering the postwar period."

Already, this speaker continued, a certain amount of peacetime production has been started again, and already a certain amount of unemployment in some fields and some localities, is beginning to appear.

It was pointed out that the present war economy seems to afford hope for a planned economic order, with just as full employment, and with output of peacetime goods on as large and efficient a scale as the present production of war materials.

The group agreed that one of the most important postwar objectives must be better and closer relationship between management and labor. Nothing is more wasteful, it was asserted, than class warfare between labor and management. Nothing, too, adds more to the cost of production, and therefore to consumer costs.

Such strife, it was agreed, has no part in any efficient economy, and certainly is entirely out of place in a planned economy of the sort advocated by a number of speakers at the institute.

'Quaker Business Meeting'

Tonight the School of Community Affairs invites the public to a talk on "Methods Used in the Quaker Business Meeting," by George A. Selleck, executive secretary of the Friends Meeting, Cambridge, and former secretary of the New England Institute of International Relations.

Mr. Selleck will explain the manner in which "the sense of the meeting" is obtained—a system which in many circumstances is found to be quicker and more satisfactory than the use of the more cumbersome "Roberts' Rules." The meeting will begin in Tower Court at 8 p. m.

Tomorrow in the College Chapel, Dr. Clyde Miller, originator of the Institute for Propaganda Analysis, and consultant for the "Springfield Plan" of developing intercultural experience in schools, will speak at 9:30 a. m. on "Understanding Ourselves."

At 8:15 p. m. in Alumnae Hall, the public is invited to a lecture by Dr. Margaret Mead, director of the School of Community Affairs. Dr. Mead's subject will be "How Can We Attain National Unity?"

Watertown Air Ace Dislikes Slowness Of German JU-52's

LONDON, July 8 (AP) — The hardest part of shooting down the six Nazi troop transports credited to him yesterday, according to Fighter Pilot Capt. Fred Christensen, of Watertown, Mass., was getting his P-47 to go slow enough to get a good aim at the lumbering Nazi JU-52s.

There were three other pilots in Captain Christensen's group when it came swooping out of the sun over an airdrome halfway between Magdeburg and Brunswick, Germany, yesterday to attack the Nazi formation. They were Lieut. Billy Edens, Tyronza, Ark., Lieut. William McElhare, Easton, Pa., and Capt. M. J. Jackson, Plainfield, N. J.

"There were twelve of the trimotored JU-52's," said Captain Christensen, "I got six, Edens got three and Jackson one. The other two got away."

Captain Christensen said the German planes were "lumbering along about 100 miles an hour. It was hard for us to slow up to get a shot at them."

Captain Christensen said he wasn't sure whether the German planes were carrying troops at the time.

The P-47 flown by Captain Christensen is named "Rozzie Geth—for my girl back in Watertown—Rosamunde Gethro," explained the pilot.

He has a total of 22 planes to his credit now.

Cottages Yield 30 Tons of Paper

Cape Cod citizens have suddenly realized that the rubbish baskets of summer cottages are a rich source of scrap paper. The town of Hyannis found it out this past week when its collection drive yielded 30 tons chiefly from the homes of summer residents. Now other Cape Cod communities—all of them, in fact—plan to conduct similar drives in the near future.

Salvage committees in Bourne and Falmouth have already completed their plans, and so has Wareham, where collections will be made the last week in July and the last week in August. Hyannis will have a second collection the first Sunday in August.

The War Production Board, cooperating with the effort, has assigned Field Representative Talbot Baker to assist Ernest Schultz in organizing these drives on the Cape.

WPB urges all summer resorts in New England to follow Cape Cod's example, and individual appeals to salvage committees are going out today from the office of B. G. Waters, Jr., Executive Secretary of the Massachusetts Salvage Committee.

Meanwhile in Massachusetts cities the WPB is reminding vacationists not to leave home without seeing that the last scrap of waste paper is left with a neighbor for collection on the next collection date.

The Army is lending trucks to help with tomorrow's paper collections in Malden and Fall River, it was learned today. The need for scrap paper continues paramount in importance.

Export Field in Mexico

Because of the importance of the market for American goods in Mexico, the scheduled visit to Boston next Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday of Lew B. Clark, Senior Economic Analyst for the United States Department of State at Mexico City, is attracting wide interest among exporters who desire interviews for frank discussions of conditions there. A native of Lynn, Mass., Mr. Clark was appointed to his present position in 1941, and will be available to businessmen while he is in Boston, at the Custom House office of Harold P. Smith, regional manager of the United States Department of Commerce.

M. I. T. Plans Traffic Parley

Authorities of New England will study postwar automobile traffic at a two-day traffic engineering conference sponsored by the Civil Engineering Department of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the Massachusetts Department of Public Works at M. I. T., July 13-14.

Nationally and regionally prominent authorities on highway planning will discuss such issues as "What traffic engineering should contribute to postwar planning; lessons from wartime restrictions on motor-vehicle use; limited access highways; the place of rapid transit in the city of tomorrow; express highways and parking problems within the cities."

On the speaking agenda are Edgar F. Copell, Traffic Engineer of the Massachusetts Department of Public Works; C. B. Breed, Professor of Civil Engineering, M. I. T.; Herman MacDonald, Public Works Commissioner of Massachusetts; Theodore M. Matson, Director of the Bureau for Street Traffic Research, Yale University; Willis J. Cox, Highway Commissioner of Connecticut, and many others.

This will be the second conference of its kind in Greater Boston. Its predecessor was staged in 1941 and was so successful that a resolution was passed to make it an annual affair. The war interfered, however, until the subject of postwar planning came to the fore. Conference arrangements are being handled by Commissioner MacDonald, Professor Breed, Mr. Copell and Alexander J. Bone, Assistant Professor of Highway Engineering at M. I. T. Harold F. Hammond, Director of the Traffic and Transportation Division of the National Conservation Bureau of the Association of Casualty and Surety Executives, will act as conference co-ordinator.

Weather Predictions

By the U. S. Weather Bureau

Fair—Hot

Boston and vicinity—Fair and continued hot and humid today and tonight. Partly cloudy Sunday, with an afternoon or evening thunderstorm. Continued hot and humid. Gentle to moderate winds.

Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont—Fair today and tonight. Partly cloudy Sunday, with scattered afternoon and evening showers and thunderstorms. Continued hot and humid, except becoming cooler in north portions late Sunday.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut—Fair today and tonight. Partly cloudy Sunday, with scattered afternoon and evening showers and thunderstorms. Continued hot and humid.

Eastport to Block Island—No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 1:49 p. m.: height 10.1 feet.
Sunday, 2:03 a. m.: height 11.5 feet.
Sunday, 2:40 p. m.: height 10.2 feet.
Monday, 2:55 a. m.: height 11.2 feet.

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Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Hoagland Elected Manager Of the Publishing Society

Announcement that John H. Hoagland, C. S., formerly of Louisville, Ky., has been elected Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, effective July 10, was made today by The Christian Science Board of Directors. Mr. Hoagland succeeds A. Warren Norton, C. S., whose election as President of Press Wireless, Inc., was announced last week.

At the same time, The Christian Science Board of Directors announced the election of William Duncan Kilpatrick, C. S. B., formerly of Detroit, as Manager of Committees on Publication, in Boston, the post to which Mr. Hoagland originally had been elected before the resignation of Mr. Norton. Mr. Kilpatrick also takes office July 10.

The Christian Science Board of Directors also announced that Arthur W. Eckman, C. S., of Brookline, Mass., has been appointed General Counsel for The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, and its allied activities, effective June 26.

Served in Kentucky

Mr. Hoagland, who is a native of Louisville, was educated in Louisville public schools and by private tutors. He served as a reporter for the Louisville Herald and afterward entered the field of public relations.

Since 1937, Mr. Hoagland has been Public Relations and Promotion Manager of The Courier-Journal, The Louisville Times, and Station WHAS in Louisville. In 1940, Gov. Keen Johnson appointed him a member of the Kentucky Sesquicentennial Commission.

Mr. Hoagland became interested in Christian Science in 1918 through a healing, received Primary class instruction in 1919, and became a member of The Mother Church and of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Louisville, in 1920. He has served his branch church as First Reader and twice as chairman of its board of trustees.

For four consecutive terms Mr. Hoagland has been Christian Science Committee on Publication for Kentucky. He has also been a contributor to Christian Science periodicals, and has served as Kentucky correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

Committee on Publication

Mr. Kilpatrick is a native of Owosso, Mich., where he received his public school education. After attending Olivet College in Michigan, he studied law at the University of Michigan, where he received the LL.B. degree in 1898. He practiced law in Owosso until 1900, and in Washington, D. C., from 1900 to 1907.

In 1899, Mr. Kilpatrick became interested in Christian Science and was admitted to membership in First Church of Christ, Scientist, Washington, and The Mother Church in 1905. He received Primary class instruction in Christian Science the same year. Since 1912, he has been a member of Third Church of Christ, Scientist, Detroit. He has served in various capacities in the branch churches in which he has held membership, including that of First Reader.

Mr. Kilpatrick has been engaged continuously in the public practice of Christian Science since 1912. He was appointed Christian Science Committee on Publication for Michigan three consecutive years. This position was terminated by his election to membership on The Christian Science Board of Lectureship in June, 1917. Since that time he has lectured continuously in this country and abroad, except for periods taken for the study and practice of Christian Science. He received instruction in the Normal class of the Board of Education in December, 1919, and became a teacher of Christian Science, holding his class and association each year in Detroit.

Eckman Chosen

Mr. Eckman, who succeeds Torrance Parker, C. S., of Belmont, Mass., has served faithfully and acceptably for the past two years as Manager of Committees on Publication. Mr. Parker has retired after 13½ years of loyal service as General Counsel.

Cartoon in the News

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Little Hans and the Leaky Dike

Hayes Called To U. S. For Consultation

WASHINGTON, July 8 (AP)—State Department officials said yesterday that Ambassador Carlton Hayes is coming home from Madrid for consultations and to refresh himself on American war progress.

[In Madrid it was announced that Ambassador Hayes would fly to Washington today. He had an 80-minute conference on June 6 with Generalissimo Francisco Franco.]

Ambassador Hayes has been in Spain for more than two years without a break. During that time, the war has shifted from an Allied defensive to an Allied offensive strategy, and diplomatic policy has changed accordingly.

It sems possible, therefore, that Ambassador Hayes' call home for a fresh contact with American policy may foreshadow the adoption of a stronger course in handling Spanish affairs.

Mr. Hayes and the British Ambassador, Sir Samuel Hoare, were the chief negotiators of the Allied-Spanish deal by which Spain cut shipments of wolfram to Germany to a mere trickle. This deal was concluded at the insistence of the British, who did not want to force Spain to cut off wolfram supplies to Germany completely if it meant any impairment of Spanish-British relations.

Mr. Hayes, who has reportedly refrained from the use of strong measures with Spain at various times in the past, is understood to have opposed the wolfram compromise and to have urged Allied insistence on a complete shutdown.

Officials said that there was absolutely no question that Mr. Hayes would return to his Madrid post after his stay here.

Allies Watch Peron's Rise in Argentina

WASHINGTON, July 8 (AP)—Col. Juan Peron's rise to the Vice-Presidency of Argentina is interpreted in authoriative quarters here as a notable victory in his personal struggle for power. What effect it will have on Argentine-U. S. relations is for the moment an open question.

That is the estimate made by diplomatic experts of the latest developments in the tense situation now developing around the Buenos Aires Government. Events are leading to a showdown which may come in the next 10 days or two weeks.

In Washington, Ambassador Norman Armour, just recalled from Argentina, is in frequent consultation with the highest officials. Sir David Kelly, the British Ambassador, whose recall, immediately after Mr. Armour left Buenos Aires, is evidence of a joint British-American policy on Argentina, is due to visit here on his way to London.

Meanwhile, all the American governments are exchanging information on Argentina's allegedly pro-Axis activities as well as ideas on what to do about it. Most of them, like the United States, do not recognize the present regime of President Farrell as a government at all.

The estimate of Colonel Peron held by officials here on the basis of information from Buenos Aires is that he is an opportunist generally likely to follow a "moderate" course in politics. His great foe in the Cabinet has been Gen. Luis Perlinger, Minister of the Interior and leader of ultra-nationalist factions, officially regarded here as being definitely pro-Axis.

A few hours before Colonel Peron became Vice-President, General Perlinger resigned from the Cabinet. This is seen as part of the Colonel Peron triumph. Another part is the temporary assignment of the Interior portfolio to Navy Minister Rear Admiral Alberto Tessaire, whose sympathies are likewise described as "moderate."

Thus it appears there has been a slight shift in the regime from what American officials regard as ultranationalism to what they call a more moderate policy. This, however, is described as still being far from what the American nations hope for in the way of evidence of the pro-Allied policy they want preliminary to recognizing Argentina.

Dr. Santos Accepts Liaison Officer Post

By the Associated Press

Washington, July 8

Director General Herbert H. Lehman of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration announced last night that Dr. Eduardo Santos, former President of Colombia, had accepted the appointment as Deputy Director General for liaison with member American republics.

Mr. Lehman made the announcement at a dinner in honor of Dr. Santos and said that the Colombian's decision "brings to UNRRA the highest order of statesmanship."

Tension in Honduras

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, July 8 (AP)—Tension is reported mounting in Honduras following clashes between civilians and Government police in several cities, and a demonstration in La Paz province demanding the resignation of President Carias.

Diplomatic sources said here last night the Salvadorean government was sending vehicles, physicians, and nurses to the Honduran border to meet Honduran civilians who fled from Ocotepeque after a clash yesterday with Government police.

The streets of Tegucigalpa were reported deserted, with armed contingents guarding Government buildings and sporadic clashes occurring between civilians and police.

Grange Tells Stand Against Medical Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 8—Farmer opposition to socialized medicine is reiterated in the National Grange Monthly, organ of the oldest and largest of the farm organizations. Taking issue with the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill now in Congress, the Grange magazine says:

"The National Grange went on record in November, 1940, at the Syracuse, N. Y., session, as follows:

"'Whereas, persistent efforts have been made during recent years by various groups to launch a national health program calling for an outlay of $8,500,000,000 over a 10-year period, with the national, state, and local governments sharing the expense; and

"'Whereas, the adoption of such a plan would go a long way toward the establishment of "state medicine" in the United States, with the people being obliged to support the doctor through funds raised by taxation, and with the possibility that eventually the taxpayers would in some degree at least be deprived of freedom of choice in selection of their physicians; therefore be it

"'Resolved, that in view of the unsatisfactory experience that other countries have had with the workings of such plans, we do not favor trying the experiment here. However, we look with favor on various voluntary plans for group medical care that are now in operation throughout the country.'

"This might indeed read as from a page of today's book. With the Wagner-Murray Dingell bill introduced during the recent months, our stand of 1940 could well be given as an example of the fine, steady influence the Grange has on legislation.

"The Grange is far-sighted and strives to protect its members from the many ills common and current. We are proud of that stand taken full four years ago and are prouder still that it still holds when again the ugly head of 'socialized medicine' appears under the blanket of a type of so-called 'security.'

"We trust that none will be led astray by this issue although seemingly clothed in a new garb. Be sure that in seeking 'security' we are not so blinded that we lose something more precious."

No Fire in Rubies

It was once believed rubies contained an internal fire that could bring water to a boil.

British Pledge Steel Supply To Boost Lagging U. S. Output

WASHINGTON, July 8 (AP)—In complete reversal of the past international flow of steel, Britain has agreed to ship this country 10,000 tons a month to head off the impending critical steel shortage in the United States.

William L. Batt, Chairman of the Combined Production and Resources Board, said today that the unusual transaction had been arranged by the Board at the request of military and war production officials.

Faced with threatened curtailment of tank, ship, heavy truck, and artillery production this fall by reason of lagging United States steel output, Government officials asked for any amount which Britain could spare.

British authorities replied they could undertake to provide 10,000 tons monthly, Mr. Batt said, a fractional part of United States production of the needed types, but helpful in view of the pinch in steel supplies attributed to the labor shortage in the industry.

The disclosure followed yesterday's meeting of the Steel Industry Advisory Committee with top War Production Board and military officials. Charles E. Wilson, Executive Vice-Chairman of WPB, reported that production had dropped to 94.3 per cent of the industry's rated capacity, compared with 95.7 per cent at the end of June and 99 per cent in mid-May.

Mr. Wilson described the situation as "an emergency" which threatened attainment of the expanding programs for weapons needed by the invasion forces.

Benjamin F. Fairless, President of the United States Steel Corporation, ascribed the slump almost entirely to the manpower shortage. The labor deficit was estimated by industry and Government spokesmen as about 50,000 workers.

Farm Leaders Put on Drive For Vote in Coming Elections

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, July 8—Farm leaders, stirred by the labor drive for votes engineered by the Congress of Industrial Organizations, are now urging farmers to go and do likewise in the coming elections.

The heads of the two major farm organizations, the National Grange and the American Farm Bureau Federation, have just come out with appeals to farmers to vote.

As the C. I. O. campaign is designed to win the re-election of President Roosevelt and a supporting majority in Congress, the counter move of the farmers may operate somewhat the opposite way, as farm sentiment this year is reported as turning largely toward the Republicans.

Goss Views

In a message on registering and voting, Albert S. Goss, National Master of the Grange, says in the current issue of the National Grange Monthly:

"The 1944 elections will be unlike any other elections in our life time. What will be decided in these elections will be decided not just for four years, not just until the next elections come around. Our entire future may be signed and sealed by the outcome.

"This quotation is the first paragraph in an attractive 16-page pamphlet issued by the C. I. O. Political Action Committee, but it is a message every American could well heed. Whether or not we agree with the political program of the C. I. O., we must all admit that any effort to get our citizens to register and to vote is meritorious.

"Granges for many years have performed a valuable public service by conducting educational campaigns to get their members and others registered, and then to induce them to vote. It hardly seems necessary to issue detailed instructions listing 11 definite steps to take, as is done in the pamphlet from which the quotation is taken, for each Grange knows its own problem and how to handle it.

"The immediate task is to get busy. Every Grange should have a registration committee whose sole job should be to lay the plans for getting everyone in the Grange, and in the neighborhood, registered.

Requires Work

This takes time and it requires work. It means organization—work—ringing doorbells and telephoning—and a real campaign—but it also means a genuine service to our nation, which is governed by the men and women chosen by those who take enough interest to register and vote.

"If we truly believe in Democracy, and in the high purpose of a free people governing themselves, we must recognize the obligation of every citizen to do his part in determining what kind of a country, and what sort of a government, we want ours to be."

Similarly Edward A. O'Neal, President of the American Farm Bureau Federation, declares in a reported speech given first page prominence in the federation's news letter:

"I know the farmer has an obligation to get his crops in at the proper time, but I also know that he has a duty that transcends even the obligation to produce in wartime, and that is his responsibility to contribute to good government and to the national welfare by exercising his right of franchise."

Richard J. Davis Returns to Board Of Lectureship

Richard J. Davis, C. S. B., of San Jose, Calif., will resume his work as a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship and fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of William Duncan Kilpatrick, C. S. B. Mr. Davis will serve in the same zones at the same seasons in which Mr. Kilpatrick was assigned to serve, and will be available to fill engagements already made by him.

Letters regarding the lecture work should be addressed to Mr. Davis at Box 309, Los Gatos, Calif.

Gives Dollar to Draftees

SPRING SPRING, Md., July 8 (AP)—To help keep draftees from leaving for the Army with empty pockets, Russell Mizell has been giving a dollar bill to each man inducted by Montgomery County Board No. 2. His payments hit the $3,500 mark today with a dollar to his son, Fred, who has two brothers in the service.

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Clubwomen Urged to Lead In Building Racial Accord

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers

Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

If American women want to help eliminate one of the world's gravest threats to peace—the race problem—they can begin in a practical way by taking members of other racial groups into their clubs and getting acquainted with them. This does not mean inviting them to come and lecture once a season. It means working with them as functioning members of the group, according to Mrs. Pauline Redmond Coggs, Executive Secretary of the Washington, D. C. Urban League.

If every organized group in America from the smallest sewing circle to the largest Rotary Club would take in even a few such members, we would see great improvement in racial relations in a short span of years, she believes. "You don't fight neighbors," she said in an interview. "But how are we going to become neighbors if segregation keeps us from really getting to know one another."

"By and large," continued this attractive young Negro, who is one of the resident discussion leaders at the Wellesley Institute for Social Progress, "the greatest sin of the American public against the Negro race is not any overt exhibition of prejudice, discrimination, or unkindness, but its indifference, inertia, and lack of information."

University Graduate

A graduate of the University of Chicago with an M. A. degree from the University of Pittsburgh and wide experience as a social worker in Chicago and Washington, Mrs. Coggs says no white person can appreciate what the status of a Negro is in the community unless he stops to analyze how he would feel if he saw the sign "public" on the entrance to a hall or park or other "public" place and knew that he were not considered a part of that public. Signs, she has learned from humiliating experience, practically have to say "public, Negroes included" for the Negro to be sure he is welcome.

Mrs. Coggs, however, is quick to point out evidences of progress in the Negro's achievement of his democratic rights as a citizen. Among these she cited their admission to nearly every branch of the armed services and the new policy of the War Department in having at least some of the new Negro units commanded by Negro officers.

On the other hand, she added, there are distressing stories about how few Negroes are being used in combat. She refutes the claim that certain racial characteristics render Negro soldiers less effective as combat troops. They have proved their ability, she maintains, when given the same educational opportunity and training.

The establishment of the Fair Employment Practices Committee is another advance "in that for the first time since the Civil War the Government has accepted responsibility for taking steps to protect Negro rights of citizenship."

Leveling Off

"In much the same way that the F. E. P. C. represents a leveling off of the inconsistencies between democratic ideals and practice in the economic field, the recent decision of the Supreme Court regarding primaries," she continued, "represents a bringing of our political philosophy of the rights of democratic citizenship more into actual practice.

"It is only a step, for as we can see," she said, referring to the Georgia primaries this week, "the states which previously used democratic primaries as a means of discriminating against the rights of citizenship are simply seeking other means to the same end. But to the extent that the Supreme Court decision closes one more door to the avoidance of democratic practice, it is a step forward."

As for instituting literacy tests for voters, she maintains that this would be a denial of the basic philosophy of democracy. If it is a question of intelligent voting, extension of education rather than restrictions on the exercise of democracy must be the answer in her opinion.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:20 a. m.—Mail Bag Hour. XGOA, 5.98 meg., 50.13 m.
Guatemala—2:35 p. m.—Concert, TGWA. 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—5:30 p. m.—Interviews British soldiers. GVX, 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.66 meg., 30.9 m.
London—6:00 p. m.—"Eyes Front." GVX, 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—English Period. RKE, 11.7 meg., 17 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—"American Eagle in Britain. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
Caracas—9:35 p. m.—Rhumba Orchestra. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.
London—10:15 p. m.—Country Magazine. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.
Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—"Orquestra Progresista." TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—11:30 p. m.—The Old Town Hall. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.

Sunday, July 9

Melbourne—8:00 a. m.—News. VLG2, 9.54 meg., 31.4 m.
Chungking—10:00 a. m.—World News in English. WGOA, 5.98 meg., 50.13 m.
London—6:00 p. m.—Transatlantic Call. GVX, 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
London—7:00 p. m.—"Framley Parsonage" by Anthony Trollope. GVX, 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.
Caracas—7:15 p. m.—Dance Music. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.
Guatemala—8:00 p. m.—Military Band. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—Topical Talk. GSC 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.
Moscow—9:30 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
London—9:15 p. m.—Sunday Service. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.
Guatemala—9:30 p. m.—Opera. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—10:15 p. m.—Sir Henry Wood's Jubilee Season of Promenade Concerts. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Music. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Christian Science Program For Sunday, July 9

3:30 p. m.—WMEX, 1510kc. Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

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Chess

By *Frederick R. Chevalier*

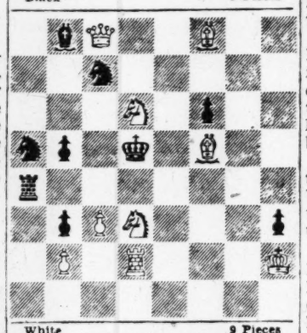
July 8, 1944

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Problem No. 2687

By Nicholas Gabor, Cincinnati, Ohio

Black 9 Pieces



White 9 Pieces

1bQ2B2/2kt5/3Kt1p2/ktp1k1B2/r1/-1pPKtJp/1P1R3K/8

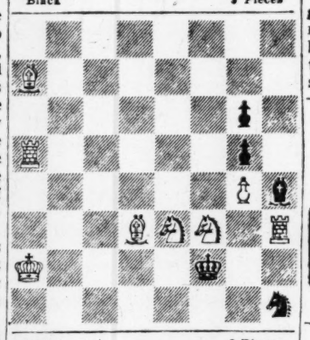
White to play and mate in two

(First Prize, Cincinnati Times Star, 1938.)

Problem No. 2688

By J. Hartong

Black 8 Pieces



White 8 Pieces

8/B7/6p1/R5p1/6Pb/3BKtKt1R/K4k2/7kt

White to play and mate in three

(First Prize, Swiat Szachower, 1929.)

Solutions to Problems

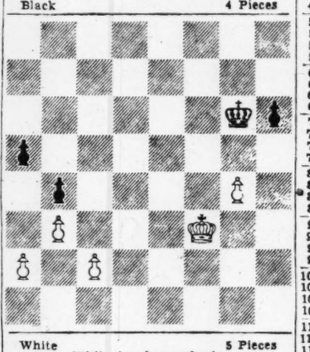
No. 2685 Kt-B6

No. 2686. 1. R-R8 threatens
1. Kt-K4ch
1. B-B3
2. KtxKP
1. BxR
2. KtxP(B4)
1. KxP
2. KtxKPch

End-Game No. 706. White wins: 1 Kt-Q3ch. K-B5: 2 B-Q5ch. KxB: 3 Kt-Kt4ch. K-B5: 4 KtxB. K-Kt6: 5 Kt-Bch. K-Kt7: 6 Kt-Q2. B-Qch: 7 K-B6. KxKt: 8 K-Q7, and wins.

End-Game No. 707

Black 4 Pieces



White 5 Pieces

White to play and win

(The conclusion to a correspondence game, Berger-Bauer, 1888-91. White forces through a P, at the same time stopping his opponent's pawns.)

Fine Repeats

The third annual national speed championship, held at the Hotel Astor, New York, on June 24, was Reuben Fine's third victory. His score in the finals was 10-1, the only loss being to J. Partos. The other finalists were I. A. Horowitz, 8½-6½; Alexander Kevitz, 8-3; Samuel Reshevsky, 7½-3½; I. Kashdan, 6½-4½; J. Partos, 5½-5½; S. H. Denker, 4½-6½; I. M. Green, R. Willman, each 4-7; H. Seidman, 3-8; M. Pavey, 2½-8½; Irving Rivise, 2-9. All of these, with the exception of Partos, fell before Fine's steady onslaughts.

A. S. Pinkus won the B finals, with Dr. Leo Tabsznik winning the C, and M. Finkelstein the D.

New York Tourney Canceled

The New York State Association annual summer meeting, scheduled to take place at the International Business Machines Country Club, Endicott, N. Y., from Aug. 12 to 20, has been canceled in deference to a government request that summer travel be kept at a minimum.

Divan News

The June Bulletin of the Washington Chess Divan reflects the enthusiasm of its membership and the success of its many activities.

Among the games published were several from the national championship, and the decisive games of the match between Oscar Shapiro and Martin C. Stark to determine the champion of the District of Columbia. The second game of this match follows.

Queen's Gambit Declined

Shapiro White	Stark Black	Shapiro White	Stark Black
1 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	17 P-KKt4	B-Kt2
2 P-B4	P-B3	18 Kt-B3	Q-Kt3
3 Kt-B3	P-Q4	19 Q-Kt2	P-R3
4 PxP	PxP	20 Q-KB2	P-K4
5 P-Q4	Kt-B3	21 KtxKP	BxKt
6 B-B4	P-K3	22 BPxB	BxP
7 P-K3	B-K2	23 Q-R4	QxKtP
8 B-Q3	Kt-KR4	24 QxB	RxKt
9 B-Kt3	KtxB	25 QR-Q	KR-B
10 RPxKt	P-KR3	26 P-K6	R-B8
11 R-QB	B-Q2	27 PxPch	K-Kt2(a)
12 Castles	R-QB	28 P-B8(Q)	RxQ
13 R-K	Castles	29 RxR	Q-B7ch
14 B-Kt	B-B3	30 K-R	Kt-B4
15 Kt-R2	P-KKt3	31 BxKt	RxB
16 P-B4	Kt-K2	32 R-K2	Resigns

(a) Black was in time trouble, and blunders. 27 . . . K-B gives Black drawing chances.

Steiner Game

In this game, from the National Championship, the California expert plays steadily, and capitalizes when his opponent falters in the mid-game.

Reti Opening

Steiner White	Rothman Black	Steiner White	Rothman Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	18 P-QKt4	Kt-Q
2 Kt-KB3	P-QKt3	19 Kt-K	B-R
3 P-KKt3	B-Kt2	20 Q-Kt3	Q-Kt
4 B-Kt2	P-B4	21 Q-R4	Q-R2(a)
5 Castles	PxP	22 BxP	B-QB3
6 QxP	Kt-B3	23 Q-R5	Q-R
7 Q-QR4	Q-B	24 P-Kt5	B-Kt2
8 P-B4	P-K3	25 P-QR4	Kt-KB3
9 B-Kt5	B-K2	26 P-B3	P-Q4
10 QKt-Q2	Castles	27 BPxP	PxQP
11 QR-B	R-Q	28 P-Kt5	Kt-R4
12 KR-Q	P-Q3	29 Kt-B	Kt-K3
13 P-K4	Q-B2	30 B-B2	P-Q5
14 Q-B2	QR-B	31 Q-Q2	P-R4
15 Q-Kt	P-QR3	32 RxRch	QxR
16 P-KR3	R-Q2	33 QxRP	Kt-Kt4
17 B-K3	Kt-K	34 P-R4	Resigns

(a) Not 21 . . . R-R2; 22 QxKt mate!

Ventnor Tourney

After five rounds, A. S. Pinkus and A. E. Santasiere, both of New York, lead the sixth annual Ventnor City invitation chess tournament now being played in the New Jersey seaside resort.

Today's FM Programs

WBZFM

4:00 p. m.—Musicale; recordings.
4:30 p. m.—Lawrence Welk's Orchestra.
4:45 p. m.—"The Waltz Lives On."
5:00 p. m.—Week End Review.
5:30 p. m.—Music Salon.
5:45 p. m.—Don Cossack's Chorus.
6:00 p. m.—News; Weather; Music.
7:00 p. m. to 10 p. m.—Same as WBZ.
10:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

WGTR, Boston, and WMTW, Mt. Washington, N. H.

2:00 p. m. to 4:30—Same as WNAC.
4:30 p. m.—Sports Program.
4:45 p. m.—Dance Orchestra.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; music.
6:00 p m. to 6:30—Same as WNAC.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m. to midnight—Same as WNAC.

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Sheriff Race Centers On Three Men

By Leavitt F. Morris

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Coming down the home stretch of the July 11 primaries, three of the six Democratic candidates for Sheriff of Suffolk County are running a close race for nomination to the office.

The incumbent, Maj. Frederick R. Sullivan, now on active service in the South Pacific, is having his campaign run by close friends, and they have done a good job in keeping Sheriff Sullivan's name before the voting public.

John E. Kerrigan, President of the City Council, and Michael J. Ward, School Committeeman, are the other two major candidates for this post.

There is little question among local politicians that if Major Sullivan were here to conduct the campaign himself, and could serve his term, he would win the election easily. His record as Sheriff of Suffolk County is commendable, and through his work Major Sullivan has made hundreds of friends in both parties.

The issue taken by Mr. Kerrigan and Mr. Ward is that in as much as Major Sullivan cannot be here to fulfill his obligation to the voters of Suffolk County he should not be re-elected.

Mr. Ward has worked hard for nomination to the Sheriff's office. He started his campaign early. Long before Mr. Kerrigan or the friends of Major Sullivan began to campaign in earnest, Mr. Ward was moving about the various wards of Boston and into the districts of Winthrop, Chelsea, and Revere building up vote strength. As a result, he established an early lead and until a few days ago seemed assured of the nomination.

But this past week both Mr. Kerrigan and Major Sullivan have come exceptionally fast, with the former making the biggest strides.

If the Council President continues his rapid gains, he may well win by the proverbial nose. Mr. Kerrigan has a big following in South Boston. He is well liked in political circles and has distinguished himself not only as Council President but as Acting Mayor of Boston. He is a veteran of the present war, having been discharged for physical reasons.

There are those politicians, however, who reason that the popularity of both Mr. Kerrigan and Major Sullivan may so split the party vote that Mr. Ward will find himself on top when votes are counted July 11.

While there are three other Democratic candidates in the race, including one woman, and one seeking the nomination on the Republican side, none of these are expected to make a formidable showing.

So far as the Republican candidate is concerned—William H. Bond, of Boston—he already has been counted out for Suffolk County is overwhelmingly Democratic.

The other Democratic candidates are John L. Sullivan, of Dorchester; Frank M. Leonardi, a former State Representative from the North End; and Mrs. Ida Rubin, of Dorchester.

Sunday's FM Programs

WBZFM, Boston

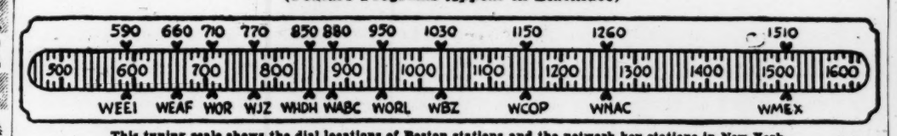
2:00 p. m.—Melodic Favorites.
2:30 p. m.—Westinghouse Favorites.
3:00 p. m.—News; Sunday Song Service.
3:30 p. m.—Army Hour.
4:30 p. m.—News; Weather; Curtain Calls.
5:00 p. m. to 10 p. m.—Same as WBZ.
10:00 p. m.—Sign off.

WGTR, Boston, and WMTW, Mt. Washington, N. H.

1:30 p. m. to 4:30 p. m.—Same as WNAC.
4:30 p. m.—Dance Orchestra.
5:00 p. m. to 7:45 p. m.—Same as WNAC.
7:45 p. m.—Dance Orchestra.
8:00 p. m. to 9 p. m.—Same as WNAC.
9:00 p. m.—Walter Hampden, drama.
9:30 p. m.—Musical Quiz.
10:00 p. m.—Cedric Foster, news.
10:15 p. m.—Good Will Hour.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Milt Herth's Trio.
11:30 p. m. to Midnight—Same as WNAC.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
12:00	Theater of Today;	America Marches: News	News; Marvin Behrens.	Francis Cronin: console	Political talk
12:15	Barbara O'Neil ..	"Memorable Music" ...	Consumer Time	News service	Musical program
12:30	Stars Over Holly-	Farm & Home Makers..	Dave Rose's Orchestra.	Musical Roundup	Italian drama; music.
12:45	wood; B. Joyce...	Farm & Home Makers.	"Listen to Liebert"	Musical Roundup	Italian drama; music.
1:00	Grand Central Sta-	"Something for Girls"	'Here's to Youth': dr...	Studio speaker	Italian melodies
1:15	tion: dr.; News...	"Something for Girls"	Gold Old Summer Time	Patterns in Rhythm	"Kick Conga"
1:30	Country Journal ..	"Hollywood Hi-Lites" ..	News service	Vincent Lopez' Orch. ..	Parade of Bands
1:45	Country Journal ..	Fishermen's program ..	"Luncheon With Salvy"	Vincent Lopez' Orch. ..	Parade of Bands
2:00	'Of Men & Books';	Old Ballads	"Musicana"	Boston Red Sox-Cleve-	Dance Lineup
2:15	Natural science ..	American Red Cross ...	"Musicana"	land Indians baseball..	Dance Lineup; Sports..
2:30	News service	Radio Pals	Weekend Function	Boston Red Sox-Cleve-	Sports program
2:45	Across Caribbean..	Newscast	Weekend Function	land Indians baseball..	Music; News; Sports ..
3:00	Victory F. O. B.;	News; "21 Stars": Army	Weekend Function	Boston Red Sox-Cleve-	Sports program
3:15	speaker; music	show; music; dr.; gsts	Weekend Function	land Indians baseball..	News service
3:30	Visiting Hour: Maj.	"ABC's of OPA"	"Music on Display"	Boston Red Sox-Cleve-	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45	Andre Baruch, mc	Civil Service Program ...	"Music on Display"	land Indians baseball..	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00	Col. Stoopnagle;	Jean Evans, songs	Adventures in Research	Adrian Rollini's Trio ..	Sonny Dunham's Orch.
4:15	Stoopnagle; News .	Saturday Review, with	Barbara and the Boys..	Sports comments	Russ Morgan's Orch. ..
4:30	Sports comments ..	Horace Heidt's Orch..	Bob Armstrong's Orch..	Musical Roundup	Buddy Clark, songs ..
4:45	London Report	Horace Heidt's Orch....	Bob Armstrong's Orch..	Musical Roundup	Bobby Byrne's Orch. ..
5:00	Five O'Clock Folk-	Political talk; Joseph	"Your America": Josef	Navy Bulletin Board:	Sports program
5:15	lies; E. Howe, m c	Stopak's Orchestra ...	Koestner's Or.; spkrs..	Glen Gray's Orch. ...	Sports program
5:30	'Mother & Dad': dr	Joseph Stopak's Orch..	"Story to Order"	Eddie Howard's Orch..	Louis Armstrong's Or..
5:45	'Mother Dad' dr	Nancy Martin, songs ...	"Starring Col. Massey"	Eddie Howard's Orch..	News service
6:00	Page One: News..	Dinner concert	News: Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Dance music ..
6:15	Peoples' Platform ..	Political talk ..	Symphony of Melody ..	Digest; Snapshots	Dance music
6:30	Int. Police Force..	Political talk	Sports Roundup	Musical Rendezvous	March to Victory
6:45	World Today News	Leon Henderson	Saturday Spotlight	Music Rendezvous; Song	Sports of the Day
7:00	Political talk	Baseball scores; Music .	"The American Story":	Political talk	Soldiers' Vote Com'ttee
7:15	Stardust Melodies..	Talk; Music	"Swelling Currents" ..	Political talk	News service
7:30	Roundtable: Labor	Blanche Thebom; Don	"Ellery Queen": drama.	"Confidentially Yours".	Ann Nigro, piano
7:45	Relations Quest'ns	Cossacks; V. Monroe	"Ellery Queen": drama.	Political talk	Political talk
8:00	Kenny Baker Show;	Early Am. Dance Music	'Abie's Irish Rose': com.	Frank Singiser, news ..	Religious program
8:15	gst., Ethel Waters	Early Am. Dance Music	'Abie's Irish Rose': com.	Political talk	Religious program
8:30	"Inner Sanctum":	Boston Pops Orchestra;	Author's Playhouse: dr.	"The Cisco Kid": drama	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45	Mystery dr.: News	Arthur Fiedler, cond.:	"The Kraken"	"The Cisco Kid": drama	Royal Light Quartet
9:00	'Your Hit Parade':	Schubert; Delibes; Saint	National Barn Dance;	"A Midsummer Night's	Classical Album: Mac-
9:15	Mark Warnow's	Saens; Coates	comedy quiz	Dream": music-drama;	Dowell: Concerto No. 2
9:30	Or; Frank Sinatra	Duke Ellington's Orch. ,	"Can You Top This?";	Attilio Baggiore; Vir-	in D minor
9:45	'Saturday Night	Dance orchestra; Quiz.	comedy; songs; orch...	ginia Haskins; orch..	Classical Album
10:00	Serenade"; music.	Guy Lombardo's Or. in	Patsy Kelly; Barry	R. A. Gunnison, news ..	News service
10:15	Correction, Please:	"Musical Autographs";	Wood, mc; R. Young..	Dave Elman's "Victory	Erskine Hawkins' Orch.
10:30	Jay C. Flippen, mc	Talk; Silver Nocturne ..	'Grand Old Opry"; Hill-	Auction"; guest; orch.	Charlie Barnet's Orch..
10:45	Dr Harry D White	Silver Nocturne	billy show; W Ford. mc	Music; Weather	Cab Calloway's Orch.
11:00	News; Weather ..	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Al Donahue's Orch.
11:15	"Unrationed Jam"	Lawrence Welk's Orch..	Weather; Off the Record	Frank DeVol's Orch....	Duke Ellington's Orch..
11:30	Dean Hudson's Or.	Fishermen's program ..	"I Sustain the Wings":	American Eagles in	Day's End: music
11:45	Dean Hurson's Or.	Concert in Miniature..	Master Sgt. Bluestone.	Britain: interviews	Day's End: News

Sunday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
8:00	News; "Melodies"..	Church services	Invitation to the Waltz	Young People's Church	.....
8:15	Religious program..	Newscast	News service; Weather	of the Air; speakers...	"Wake Up Smiling" ..
8:30	Uncle Elmer's Song	Religious program ...	Evangelical Hour; Speak-	Radio Carollers	News; Farm & Home
8:45	Circle; Songs	"The Breakfast Table"	er; quartet; soloist	News service	
9:00	News of the World	Newscast	World News Roundup..	Religious program	Waltz Time .....
9:15	E. Power Biggs, or-	Variety Music; Samuel	Church School of Air..	Religious program	Judea Hour; speaker ..
9:30	gan recital	Fisher, conductor	NBC String Quartet ...	Network program	Judea Hour; speaker ..
9:45	News service	Variety music	NBC String Quartet ..	Network program	Judea Hour; speaker ..
10:00	Church of the Air.	Israel Varieties: drama.	"Bible Highlights"	Radio Bible Class	Morning Melodies ....
10:15	Church of the Air.	Israel Varieties: drama.	"Bible Highlights"	Radio Bible Class	Music in the Modern
10:30	Wings Over Jordan;	Park Street Church	Words and Music	Weather; Symphonietta	Manner: recordings ..
10:45	Hymns; spirituals..	Services; speaker	Words and Music	"Symphonietta"	Tremont Temple; spkr.
11:00	News; Blue Jacket	Park Street Church	Rhapsody of the Rockies	Service from Cathedral	Tremont Temple; spkr.
11:15	Choir; Dan Neil	Services; speaker	Rhapsody of the Rockies	Church of St. Paul;	Tremont Temple; spkr.
11:30	Invitation to Learn-	Park Street Church	Labor Speaks	speaker	Tremont Temple; spkr.
11:45	ing; guest spkrs.	Services; speaker	Marion Loveridge, songs	Church of St. Paul	Tremont Temple; spkr.
12:00	News service	Italian music	News; Weather; Music.	Reviewing Stand: "The	News service .....
12:15	I T M'Donald, news	Newscast	"The High School Man"	Strategy of Invasion".	Political speaker .....
12:30	Transatlantic Call:	Matinee of Yesterday..	Stradivari Orchestra;	Religious program	Drama and Music .....
12:45	Forest of Arden..	Matinee of Yesterday..	Paul Lavalle, conduct..	Religious program	Drama and Music .....
1:00	Beacon St. Window	Old Village Choir	News service	News service	Comedy Trials; drama.
1:15	Musical program..	'Magic Carpet of Music'	NBC Viola-Piano Recital	Herb Lewis, songs	Italian Melodies .....
1:30	Sen. S. Ferguson	Cavalcade of Song	U. Chicago Roundtable:	First game; Boston Red	Joseph Tall's Hour .....
1:45	Edward R. Murrow	Cavalcade of Song	Democratic P'ty Issues	Sox-Cleveland Indians	Joseph Tall's Hour .....
2:00	Dangerously Yours:	Cavalcade of Song	Treasury Star Parade..	First game: Boston Red	Three-Quarter Time ...
2:15	'Pirate of Orleans'	Cavalcade of Song	Treasury Star Parade..	Sox-Cleveland Indians.	Three-Quarter Time ...
2:30	World News Today	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	John Charles Thomas;	First game: Boston Red	Christian Science Pro-
2:45	World News; Songs	Sammy Kaye's Or: News	orchestra; chorus; talk	Sox-Cleveland Indians.	gram; talk; music ....
3:00	N Y Philharmonic:	Message of Israel	World News; Upton	First game: Boston Red	Scandinavian Melodies.
3:15	Fritz Reiner con.;	Message of Israel	Close; Roy Shield's Or	Sox-Cleveland Indians.	Scandinavian Melodies.
3:30	Corigliano; Rosen-	Political talk	'The Army Hour': pick-	First game: Boston Red	Religious program ....
3:45	ker: Bach's D mi-	Talk; Music; L. Stowe..	ups from Training Cen-	Sox-Cleveland Indians.	Religious program ....
4:00	nor Concerto; Mo-	Musical Poll of Hits ...	ters throughout the	Lutheran Hour	Treasury Varieties ....
4:15	zart Symph No 41	Musical Poll of Hits ...	world; speakers	Lutheran Hour	Treasury Varieties ....
4:30	Eleanor Steber;	Hugh Thompson;	Lads of the Fleet: a	"Thanks to America";	Gilbert and Sullivan
4:45	Percy Faith con.	Browning; W. Pelletier	Champion of Freedom.	Jean Merrill; Orch. ..	operas: recordings
5:00	Family Hour: Ei-	Mary Small's Revue:	NBC Symphony Orch.;	"Green Valley, U.S.A.";	Gilbert and Sullivan
5:15	leen Farrell; Reed	guest: Betty Garde ...	Dr. Frank Black, cond;	Sam Jaffe, guest star	operas: recordings ....
5:30	Kennedy; or.; dr.	"Hot Copy"; drama	Byron Jannes, pianist;	"Adventures of Bull-	Sunday Dance Session
5:45	William Shirer	"Hot Copy"; drama	Beethoven: Concerto 4	dog Drummond"; dr...	Sunday Dance Session
6:00	Jeanne Cagney in	Paul Whiteman Show:	Religious program	Political speaker	Tremont Temple Twi-
6:15	Adventure for Two	Adele Girard; Cordova;	Religious program	"Baseball news"	light Services; speaker
6:30	America in Air	I. Woods; B. John-	Henry A. Wallace: Rep't	Upton Close, comments.	Religious drama .....
6:45	America in Air	son; Hi Lo Jack Dame	on his trip to China ..	Dick Brown; songs	Religious drama .....
7:00	Invasion News	News commentator	All-Time Hit Parade"	Old - Fashioned Revival	Political speaker ....
7:15	Invasion News	"Stage Entrance"	"All-Time Hit Parade"	Hour; speaker	Classical Album: Wal-
7:30	Political talk	Quiz Kids: Joe Kelly,	Bandwagon; Les Brown	Old - Fashioned Revival	ton's "The Wise Vir-
7:45	Political talk	m. c.	or.; Jack Pepper; News	Hour; speaker	gins" (Ballet Suite).
8:00	Walter Pidgeon dr;	Greenfield Vill'ge Chapel	Gracie Field Show	A. L. Alexander Media-	Central Baptist Church
8:15	Agnes Moorehead.	Baseball scores; Salute.	Gracie Field Show	tion Board; Human in-	Services; speaker ....
8:30	"Crime Doctor";	"Bob White's Deadline"	One Man's Family	terest pgm; g'st pan'l	Central Baptist Church
8:45	drama; News	Improvised dramas	One Man's Family	Gabriel Heatter, news.	Services; speaker ....
9:00	Radio Reader's Di-	Walter Winchell	Manhattan Merry - Go -	Political speaker	Old - Fashioned Revival
9:15	gest: dr.; music..	Chamber Music Society	Round; orch.; News ..	Political speaker	Hour; speaker .....
9:30	Jas. Melton Show;	of Lower Basin Street.	American Album of	"Show Window"	Old - Fashioned Revival
9:45	Kathryn Grayson.	Hollywood Reporter ...	Familiar Music	Political speaker	Hour; speaker .....
10:00	'Take It or Leave	"Life of Riley," star-	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	Cedric Foster, news	News; Baseball scores..
10:15	It"; quiz program	ring William Bendix..	Orch.; Marie Rogndahl	The Good - Will Hour;	Irish Melodies .....
10:30	"We, the People":	Political talk	Les Tremayne; George	John J. Anthony, cond.	Pan Americana .....
10:45	Guests; music	Music: Political talk ..	Murphy; M. O'Connor	The Good-Will Hour	Voice of the Army .....
11:00	News; Weather	"Yanks in the Orient"	News; Weather; Organ.	News service	Dance Session .....
11:15	"Unrationed Jam"	Newscast	Cesar Searchinger, talk	Old - Fashioned Revival	Dance Session .....
11:30	Jimmy Dorsey's Or	Curtain Calls	Pacific Story; Drama:	Hour; speaker	Day's End: music .....
11:45	Jimmy Dorsey's Or	Curtain Calls: News ..	'The Overseas Chinese'	Old - Fashioned Revival	Day's End: News .....

Monday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
11:00	"Honeymoon Hill"..	Breakfast Music; Inter.	"Road of Life"; sketch.	News; Political talks ..	Studio speaker .....
11:15	"Second Husband"..	Breakfast Music; Inter.	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	New England Cupboard	Mystery Melody with
11:30	"Bright Horizons"..	News comments	"Star Playhouse"; dr..	Yankee House Party ..	John Kiley .....
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Singing Stars	"David Harum"; sk. ..	Imogene Wolcott; Test.	News service .....
12:00	Kate Smith, talk..	"Glamour Manor," star-	News; Marvin Behrens.	Boake Carter, news	Political talk .....
12:15	"Big Sister"; sk...	ring Cliff Arquette; Or.	"You're Telling Us" ..	News service	Polka Time; News .. ..
12:30	"Helen Trent"; sk.	Farm and Home Makers	Marjorie Mills, women's	Political speaker	Drama and Music .....
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday".	Farm and Home Makers	program	Musical Roundup	Drama and Music .....
1:00	'Life Beautiful'; sk	Baukhag Talking, news.	"Wax Museum"	News commentator	Italian Melodies .....
1:15	"Ma Perkins"; sk..	Off the Record	"Wax Museum"	Jack Berch & His Boys	Treasury Salute .....
1:30	B. Flynn, news ..	Off the Record	Carl Caruso, news	Vincent Lopez' Orch.	Curtain Time with
1:45	'The Goldbergs'; sk	Fishermen's program ..	"Luncheon With Salvy"	American Woman's Jury	Betty Dubrow .....
2:00	Portia Faces Life .	Walter Kiernan, news..	'The Guiding Light'; ks	Cedric Foster, news	Dance Lineup .. ..
2:15	Serial drama	Mystery Chef; food ...	"Today's Children"; sk.	"Yankee Kitchen"	Dance Lineup; Sports..
2:30	Serial drama	Larraine O'Day, songs..	Dramatic sketch	"Yankee Kitchen"	Sports program .....
2:45	'Perry Mason': sk.	Newscast	Hymn Recital	Jane Cowl Series	Music; News; Sports ..
3:00	"Mary Marlin"; sk.	Morton Downey, songs.	"Woman of America"..	Vocal Rhythm Trio	Sports program .....
3:15	Songs; Revue

Newport News Shipyard Dips Into War History

Log of the Port of Boston

Fast-moving events of the war—too inconclusive as yet to permit publication of "much information which at some later date will provide fascinating reading"—are set forth by the Joint Employee-Management War Production Drive Committee of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company in a 36-page printed booklet just issued. Copies have just reached Boston shipping circles.

Only a portion of current data is provided in the attractive publication, well illustrated with halftone pictures. A complete history of the yard is given from 1880 when Collis P. Huntington laid plans for the shipyard. A list of every ship built at the yard is given, including several now on order but not yet delivered, the total being 457.

Authors of the booklet declare they "would like to tell about some of the everyday things we are doing" for benefit of a possible future historian.

"We would like him to know," says the booklet, "that while bombers were taking off from the flight deck of our first Hornet to blast Tokyo, we shipbuilders were each week investing a total of about $170,000 of our income in war bonds; that in less than two years we Newport News shipyard workers have purchased more than $15,000,000 worth of these bonds which are helping to finance the staggering costs of war.

"While our ships were co-operating magnificently with our Allies in naval engagements from Kolombangara to Murmansk, we shipbuilders too, had discovered in this national crisis the meaning of real teamwork. With the formation of our Joint Employee-Management War Production Drive Committee and its various sub-committees early in 1942, the terms 'employee' and 'management' lost much of their contrast.

"We discovered, somewhat to our surprise, that to a great extent the concerns of the one are the concerns of the other also; that in striving toward our common goal we found we stood on common ground. With the same experience countrywide, it might easily be that our future historian will view that fusing of thought and action as a major victory of World War 11.

"We must here admit to that future writer that, being Americans, we have not always accepted our wartime restrictions complacently; that food rationing, gasoline rationing, lack of recreational facilities, restricted travel, income taxes, acute shortages of civilian goods, housing difficulties, and other things have added to our burden of complaint in common with people all over the United States—just as they did in 1917.

"But finally, and most of all, we would want him to know that despite these restrictions and burdens we have performed our individual jobs manfully and with satisfaction in the knowledge of an important job well done. And that we will continue so to do, with hope for a better world for our children—and his children—to live in."

Harbor Islands

Gleanings from the legends and history of the islands of Boston harbor have been compiled in brief by Edward Rowe Snow, Winthrop teacher, historian and author, and printed on the cover for a reproduction of a historic and pictorial map of Boston harbor, of wide interest to excursionists and travelers on the Nantasket Beach and Providence boats.

New Fishing Craft

Latest fishing vessel to join the Boston commercial fleet is the Charles M. Fauci, Jr., launched at Somerset Shipyards, near Fall River, this week. Christened by Mrs. Errol M. Thompson, Jr., of Wellesley Hills, the craft is a beam trawler and is expected to be ready for service shortly, equipped with every modern device.

Connell Assigned

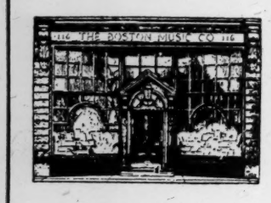
Lieut. Edmund A. Connell, former passenger manager for the American President Lines at Boston, who returned from overseas service in the Navy several weeks ago, has been assigned to the Port Director's office of the First Naval District at 150 Causeway Street, Boston.

Offices Moved

Offices of the American-Hawaiian Steamship Co. in Boston have been moved from the ground floor to the third floor of the Insurance Exchange building, 40 Broad Street.

Dinner Meeting

Members of the Massachusetts Maritime Academy Club are to meet at the Boston Yacht Club next Thursday for their July dinner-meeting. **Leon Stone**



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Planners Scan New England's Trade Future

By Laura Haddock
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

In an unpretentious office in Boston's Chamber of Commerce Building, a group of men are doing some long-range planning for industrial New England.

If the area settles back to taking in summer boarders, these men say, we shall in another couple of decades be talking about the "poor whites of New England." So these men are promoting the development of new industries and the advancement of established industries in this northeast corner of the nation.

The New England Industrial Development Corporation opened its doors in January, 1941. This $100,000 corporation has a board of directors which includes such names as Cabot, Dowse, Winterbotham, and Stoddard. It contains a Kaplan and a Cronin, too. It is a group of men who, already having succeeded in business, are ready to turn to and help other New Englanders. On the large advisory committee are Alfred H. Avery, President of the North American Chemical Company; Powell Cabot, Director of the U. S. Employment Service in Massachusetts; John Wells Farley, Boston lawyer and Executive Director of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety; Lincoln Filene, Director of one of the city's largest department stores; Henry J. Nichols, President of the Boston Chamber of Commerce; Henry B. Sawyer, a New Haven Railroad trustee; Bayard Tuckerman, Jr.; and others equally prominent in the banking and industrial life of New England.

Close to Sources of Capital

The contact of these men with most of the investing capital of New England makes them highly useful in obtaining capital for small businesses. In addition, they are in touch with numerous individual scientists and research groups—as for instance the State colleges all over the country, Yale, Harvard, Massachusetts Institute of Technology—from whom they can obtain all necessary research. These facilities are available to any New England businessman. The corporation makes a modest charge for any extensive service, although it will give "a reasonable amount of advisory service" without charge or obligation.

"We do collectively what you cannot do individually," says the corporation in a letter recently sent out.

"We inspect plants. We discuss their facilities, the type of work in want, the amount of production possible, and other problems affecting a business. The facts are written up, checked, and O.K'd by the applicant and by us. These facts are strictly confidential.

No Ground Uncovered

"This report is put on our Action List. We assign a man to separate and send the applicant all ideas in our file, of value. He then sets the machinery going to produce ideas which will produce business activity."

The corporation contracts with the businessman to "watch out actively for the welfare of your business; to search constantly for ideas and contacts that will help your business; to follow up suggestions and questions you phone or write in."

Besides its work for individual businesses, the Corporation also delved into general industrial research. It has just announced its findings that charcoal production is an excellent industry for New England farm areas. It is ready with facts, figures, and markets to prove its point. Here, it says, is an ideal wintertime occupation for the farmer, and a potential source of cash income for him. It has even gone so far as to publicize two types of small-capacity kilns recently designed to hold one-and four-cord lots. It is now hoping that inquiries will come in and the industry be developed.

Already Marks Successes

Its list of successful promotions of new industries include a mussel-canning plant in Maine, and the introduction of toy manufacture in a New Hampshire community whose former industries had moved away.

There is virtually no ceiling to what the New England Industrial Development Corporation plans to do in the future. Its work is divided into: Business Research and Investigations; Direst-to-Industry Services; New Industries and Products; Community Services, and Relocation of Industry Services.

It is actively in touch with banks, engineering concerns, railroads, airlines, public utilities, advertising and marketing agencies; with the New England Council, the U. S. Department of Commerce, the Smaller War Plants Corporation, State postwar planning boards, chambers of commerce, educational and research institutions, and business and industrial associations.

All too few New Englanders know that the Corporation exists, but as its services become more widely known, it expects to play a more and more important role, especially in postwar adjustments in industry here.

Makeshift London 'Gas'

London busses are being converted to use producer-gas. The number of busses operated by the London Passenger Transport Board which use producer-gas will be increased from 18 to 550. The entire program of conversion from liquid fuel to producer-gas when completed will effect a saving of 4,200,000 gallons of gasoline annually. Each bus will consume about one ton of anthracite a month, and will have to be refueled every 80 miles. Service stations are to be established on bus routes.

Official Presented Air Globe

Egan

Air Line Map Stresses World Travel

Dr. Julius E. Warren, right, Commissioner of Education for Massachusetts, is shown measuring the hours-by-air distance between Boston and London using a measuring rule on the new Air Globe produced by Rand McNally for American Airlines. John H. Bartol, left, Boston traffic manager for the air line, presented the globe to Dr. Warren.

Compost Piles Are Urged As Valuable Garden Adjunct

Your Victory Garden

By the Garden Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Out of the host of victory gardeners who went into action for the first time last year thousands say now that they are going to continue after the war. This means that some long-term garden practices might as well be started, among them building a compost heap.

The compost heap is your humus bank. Into it you deposit all vegetable matter that is not woody, and in due time from it you withdraw with interest. That is, you build up humus, which all plants need, in a very easy way, and by adding it to your garden, save on other forms of manure and gradually build up your soil. Every good gardener has a compost heap. Some have several, each in a different stage of development.

Choose a shady site for your heap, well drained, and if possible next a wall or fence and where the piles of refuse will not be seen from the dressed-up part of the grounds. It ought to be near the end of your hose, however, for in dry weather it must be watered at intervals. Next to it should be room for piles of waste materials such as weeds, sods, grass clippings, and annual vegetables and flowering plants that have finished bearing or blooming and which you are clearing from the garden.

Size of Heaps

On farms you see compost heaps 25 or 30 feet long. Big gardens with gardeners to care for them often have them about 9 by 12 feet. Our own several small ones are about five by five, and located in shallow pits. Any sized heap ought to be about four or five feet high (including pit depth). If located on level ground, slat or board sides can be built to hold the materials in place as the pile gets higher, or a piece of snow fencing can be used. It is also possible, especially with smaller piles, to build up compost without any fencing around it, tapering it toward the top, like a pyramid with the tip scooped off. One adds material on one side and takes it out of another, working back and forth so that one draws out rotted material from the part of the pile that has been there the longest.

On the bottom place some branches or a slatted platform, for drainage and air, then pile on your first layer of withered green material. This time of year, when you may be cutting down tall weeds and grass before they go to seed, you have fine material with which to start your pile.

Next, if possible, put on a layer of manure or kitchen animal waste like fish heads, chicken cuttings, bones, etc. Dry manure, which can be purchased in bags from your nurseryman, will do nicely, although is bit expensive. After that, a layer of wood ashes or some agricultural lime to sweeten the pile. Your next layer is about an inch of earth. Sods can be thrown in at this point if you have them. Decomposition can be hastened by a layer of plant food also. And now begin all over again, with withered green material from your pile at the side.

Keep watering it from time to time, so it will remain damp; but don't let it be soggy. The top should always be concave to catch the rains. The farmers in our valley cover their heaps with a straw mulch about six inches thick to hold in the dampness.

Spade Material Up

At intervals of four or five weeks spade the material up so that what is inside ends up by being outside, and vice versa. This aids decomposition. It takes about four months for this material to make good humus. If you have several small heaps you can have them ready to provide humus for spring, midsummer, and fall use.

If your heap looks mouldy or has insects in it, it is not getting enough air and drainage. Turn the material in it every four or five weeks until you use it for digging into the garden. Mix it with earth about half and half when you use it. Some gardeners trench it into the garden where they will plant their rows the following spring.

Victory gardeners who plan to exhibit their products in Boston's Fall Harvest Show, which will be held at Horticultural Hall, Boston, on Sept. 24, 25, and 26, can still plant some of these vegetables to make them come into harvest at the right time for the show. More than $3,500 in War Bonds and Stamps will be distributed to prize winners at this exhibition.

The following things should have gone in last week end: Lima beans, Cauliflower plants, carrots, sweet corn, endive, and head lettuce. But here is a planting guide for the things you can still put in. It was prepared by Arno Nehrling, Director of Exhibitions for the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, and Dennis M. Crowley, Assistant Director of the Boston Victory Garden Committee:

Days to Mature	Vegetable	Planting Date
45-65	Beans, Snap	By July 20
62-75	Beans, Pole	By July 15
50-70	Beets	By July 20
60	Broccoli Plants	By July 15
60	Cabbage Plants (Golden Acre)	By July 15
45-65	Chard, Swiss	By July 15
65-85	Cucumbers	By July 10
35	Lettuce, Leaf	By Aug. 15
24-35	Radish	By Aug. 20
50-80	Squash, Summer	By July 10

Ration Dates for Consumers

Beef, Cheese, Butter, and Oleo—Book No. 4 Red stamps A8 through Z8 in Book 4, now valid and worth 10 points each, regardless of numbers printed on them. Good indefinitely. Red tokens may be used as change.

Cooking fats and oils and most meats, except beef, steaks and roasts, now point free. Canned fish also point free.

Canned Goods — Blue stamps A8, through Z8, and also A5, in Book 4, worth 10 points each, now valid; good indefinitely. Blue tokens may be used as change.

Sugar—Stamps 30, 31, and 32 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds each; good indefinitely.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

In addition to five pounds for canning on Stamp 40, a maximum of 20 pounds of sugar per person for home canning will be granted on application to local War Price and Rationing Boards.

Fuel Oil — Period 4 and 5 coupons now valid; expire Sept. 30. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

New Period 1 coupons may be used as soon as received from ration board.

Gasoline "A"—No. 10A coupons for 3 gallons each now valid; expire Aug. 8.

Serially numbered B3, B4, C3, and C4 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be indorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Shoes—Stamps 1 and 2 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair each. Both good indefinitely.

Stoves—Certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "B" and "C" gasoline ration book holders. "A" book holders now eligible for used tires.

Land Promoted

Promotion of Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, U. S. N., retired, to the rank of vice-admiral in recognition of his outstanding record of achievement as head of the Government's shipping agencies, was reported in Boston shipping circles this week. He is chairman of the United States Maritime Commission and War Shipping Administrator.

N. H. in Need Of More Help On the Farms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., July 8—Recruiting and placing 1,107 men, 918 women, nearly 6,000 young people, and more than 800 out-of-State laborers on Granite State farms is the task which the Extension Service at the University of New Hampshire faces this summer and fall.

In addition to these 8,725 seasonal workers, the Extension Service has the job of recruiting more than 500 year-round farm laborers, estimates K. E. Barraclough, State Supervisor of the emergency farm labor program.

Not only are all these workers seriously needed on New Hampshire farms this summer and fall, but it is becoming increasingly difficult to recruit farm labor, Mr. Barraclough reports that there is not as much labor available as last year, when scarcely enough workers were obtained to save the apple crop.

On June 1 of this year, the Extension Service had on order from farmers requests for 344 seasonal and 167 year-round workers. To fill these jobs the Extension Service had only 33 seasonal and eight year-round workers available for placement.

A recent survey of all high schools in Coos and Grafton counties revealed that, aside from youth who will work on their home farms, there are no boys and girls available to do farm work this summer. In the southern part of the State only about 40 young people have been recruited to live and work on farms. More than 100 boys and girls have indicated that they would like to work on farms while living at home.

Boys, girls, women, and men interested in helping in the "Food Fights for Freedom" campaign on the farm front are urged to get in touch with the county agricultural agent at the local Farm Bureau office.

Baldwin Says No, But Connecticut G.O.P. Asks Again

HARTFORD, Conn., July 8 (AP)—Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin announced last night that he would not be a candidate for re-election to a third term this year, but the Republican State Central Committee refused to accept his decision as final.

The Committee immediately adopted a resolution calling upon him to reconsider "in the interest of honest, fearless, and efficient administration of the affairs of our State" and employed State Chairman J. Kenneth Bradley to name a committee to urge the Governor to run again.

There was no indication from Governor Baldwin as to his plans. Herbert Brownell Jr., G. O. P. National Chairman, announced in New York yesterday that the Governor would be active in the national campaign. One report here was that the Governor would stump the country on behalf of the entire national ticket. He had no comment on this report, after his statement to the State Committee.

Regarding his personal plans, a report persisted that the Governor might become associated with an insurance company or a group of such companies as general counsel and public-relations adviser.

Boston Chinese to Welcome Chungking Defense Chief

The United Chinese Merchants Association of Boston will entertain Gen. Shang Chen, China's Minister of Defense, at dinner on Sunday evening, at the Copley-Plaza Hotel. The General, who came to the United States from Chungking as head of the Chinese Military Mission in Washington, is expected to reach Boston early in the afternoon and attend a reception in On Leong Auditorium in Oxford Street.

Chairmen arranging the reception are Dr. Wong Kok-Siu of the Sun Sun Company, and Wong Jayne, official court interpreter and owner of the Gamsun Restaurant. The Vice-Consul, Kung-shou Wang, is expected to be on hand, as well as Dr. Tehyl Hsieh and Frank Goon.

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War Vets to Be Warned Not to Rush for Farms

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A "don't-go-back-to-the-farm" movement to protect thousands of returning war veterans against sinking their savings and bonuses in the illusion of attaining security overnight with "a place in the country" was disclosed in its preliminary all-New England stages today by Louis A. Webster, Acting State Commissioner of Agriculture.

Commissioner Webster believes that out of 32,000 operative farms in Massachusetts alone, at least 5,000 will change ownership within the first five years of peace under the impetus of "the biggest farm sales boom in New England's history."

To guard against the indiscriminate sale of these agricultural properties to those who don't know a plow from a threshing machine and to make sure that insofar as possible there is no wholesale unloading of farms, either good or bad, upon the war veteran, the State Agricultural Department in co-operation with other New England states is laying the groundwork for responsible action.

The plans contemplate settling up central advisory agencies to which the serviceman may turn for information on what and where to buy. These groups will be prepared to steer veterans away from the theory that farming is a pleasant and profitable pastime for anyone to undertake with little or no adaptability for raising crops and livestock.

Rush Would Inflate Prices

Mr. Webster warned that the demands of veterans for farms will inflate farm prices, promote overproduction of agricultural products on the one hand or take productive farms out of operation on the other hand, or confront over-zealous servicemen with the somber fact that they have made some "worthless investments."

Well aware of the dreams of servicemen for "a place in the country" accentuated by the impact of war upon a normal, peace-loving people, the New England Council has thrown its weight behind the efforts of state authorities working to counter a "farm for every hero" movement.

Not only is it for the good of normal agricultural pursuits but it is also for the protection of the savings and future solvency of war veterans that "we discourage a hasty and wholesale migration of thousands of war-weary veterans on to New England farms," according to Milton Allen, agricultural specialist of the Council.

"This region has long stood in dire need of subsistent farms," he said, "made so on the basis of skillful management and sound marketing methods. Servicemen should be cautioned against the theory that a farm will attain for them some sort of overnight security."

Caution Urged

Mr. Allen admitted that if the war veterans insist upon taking to the soil without recourse to advisory agencies, there is nothing anyone can do about it. Some sort of legal strings may be attached to service discharge bonuses, he added, to guard the veterans against indiscriminate farming. But the states intend to steer the servicemen in some way through the doors of advisory groups.

the first World War figures."

Despite these preparations, however, Commissioner Webster looked for a postwar farm buying avalanche predicated upon the fact that hundreds of farm families, having attained retirement age, are merely waiting for the end of the war to throw their places on an active market. And there are just as many hundreds of one-time farmers now working in defense plants who will compete with servicemen in a rush back to the land, he said, when wages decline.

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British Launch Heavy Assault Against Caen

Continued from Page 1

very satisfactorily," the officer declared.

Gruchy and Buron, some three miles northwest of Caen, also were taken.

Meanwhile the American Army captured St. Jean de Daye in its expanding offensive in the center of the battle line.

The twin offensives in the east and west gained ground against vigorous Nazi resistance all along the line.

One correspondent reported the capture of St. Jean in a dispatch from the scene and said American doughboys had reached solid fighting ground after a push through marshlands east of St. Jean across the Vire River and across the Vire et Taute Canal to the north.

They had straddled the road running from St. Jean to St. Lo, eight miles south, and had cut the lateral east-west road just south of St. Jean.

American tanks were thrown into the assault across the river and the canal.

Southeast of La Haye du Puits another advancing American column liberated nine square miles of French territory in the Cherbourg Peninsula.

'Monty' Barrage Precede Attack

German defenses at Galmanche, La Bijade, and Lebisey, from two to three miles directly north of Caen, fell quickly after Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery loosed his attack with a typical "Monty" barrage on a front more than three miles wide.

Fleets of fighter and medium bombers pounded German defenses ahead of the advancing troops as General Montgomery put in a power smash to crack the densely packed German front where the Supreme Command announced General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel has concentrated more troops to the square mile than in any battle in this war.

The British were advancing, with the Orne River on their left flank.

It was the first big attack by the Second Army since the Canadians moved into Carpiquet.

The offensive was launched against German forces already dazed from a terrific night bombing assault by British bombers which saturated the area with 2,500 tons of eqplosives.

The British assault was made by infantry and tanks which moved forward under a creeping barrage across rolling hills and wheat fields.

Ahead of the Tommies there were Germans heavily fortified with pillboxes and dug-in tanks. They fought for every inch of ground.

The American offensive on the west virtually had surrounded the German defense anchor, La Haye du Puits. The bridgehead over the Vire River was expanded to one mile in width and two miles deep.

There were strong indications from the manner in which the offensive was going forward that Lieut. Gen. Omar N. Bradley had given up trying to take La Haye du Puits by frontal assault and was by-passing it on both sides, forcing it to fall automatically.

Hammer, a German commentator, as saying that up to July 7 Nazi troops managed to repulse all Soviet attacks on Wilno, or hold them on the city's outskirts.

A German report said the Nazis were withdrawing to the Bug River west of Kowel at the south end of the 350-mile-long fighting front, shortening their defense line along the natural barrier guarding the approaches to Warsaw.

Northeast of Wilno, Russian columns captured the village of Kemelishki, only 10 miles from the important railway that runs between Wilno and Dvinsk.

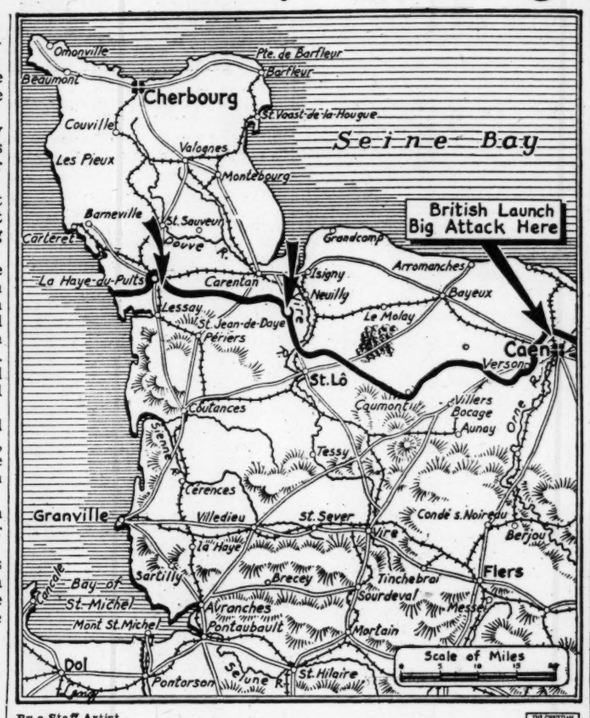
The Russians were making three drives on Wilno.

One came from the direction of captured Bistritza, 22 miles to the northeast. Hehe the Russians have crossed the Viliya River, the last natural barrier before the Lithuanian Capital.

The second rolled down the Minsk-Wilno railway from the vicinity of captured Ostrovets, 25 miles to the east, and had liberated Gudogaie, about five miles southeast of Ostrovets.

The third was down the Minsk-Wilno highway from the direction of captured Oshmyana, 29 miles to the southeast.

Still stunned from blows received in the powerful Red Army offensive, German troops poured back into Wilno. Their commanders, seeking to create a defense, threw them into prepared positions in four suburban villages outside the capital—Antokol, Likishki, Polgulyanka and Sarechye.



By a Staff Artist

Allies Start New Attack in Normandy

Exerting pressure on all points of the beachhead line in Normandy, the Allies have started a new attack north of Caen, while gaining at St. Jean de Daye and pushing south at La Haye du Puits.

Eastern Front:

Germans Reported Out of Baranowicze

A Transocean radiocast from Berlin said the Germans had abandoned Baranowicze

Meanwhile, Moscow dispatches said Gen. Ivan Cherniakhovsky was aiming three strong spearheads of cavalry and tanks at Wilno (Vilna), while inside the city its German garrison gathered for the defens of the gateway to East Prussia, less than 100 miles away.

Front dispatches said the bright, golden domes of the ancient cathedrals of Saint Stanislaw and St. Nicholas glistened in the bright sun, standing on the knot of hills that make up Wilno, within sight of the Red Army drawing up on the city's border—and perhaps by now inside it.

DNB quoted Col. Ernst von

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from both Rosignano, 13 miles below Livorno, and Castellina, six miles to the east, on July 7.

"The enemy fought to the last house," a headquarters officer said.

So rugged was the German defense that the Fifth Army was forced to expend 21,447 rounds of artillery in one 24-hour period. At Rosignano the Americans threw back at least three strongly launched counterattacks.

The two towns were key points of the Nazi outer defense line before Livorno. Volterra, inland to the east, remained as the sole anchor of the current defense line still in enemy hands.

The fall of Castellina will allow a flanking movement toward Livorno from inland while other forces push directly northward along the coastal plain.

Superfortress:

Five Japanese Targets Bombed

Superfortresses of the United States Army 20th Air Force hit five enemy targets in their second strategic mission against the Japanese, three of them on the enemy's home island of Kyushu and two in China, a communiqué reported.

The communiqué, summarizing results of the new attack by the huge bombers, which returned to their bases without loss, said the targets were Sasebo, a big naval base; war plants at Yawata and Omura, both on Kyushu; and Laoyao, a shipping port on the China Coast north of Hangchow, and Hankow, 450 miles inland on the Yangtze River.

The Superfortresses encountered only very weak fighter opposition and light antiaircraft fire.

The communiqué said that an earlier report that Tobata, across the river from Yawata, had been hit was in error.

The text of communiqué No. 5: "Damage to all targets was reported by the returned fliers of yesterdays' 20th Bomber Command B-29 mission which struck at objectives on the Japanese island of Kyushu and the coast of Occupied China.

"Naval installations at Sasebo received the heaviest bomb load. Also attacked were vital war industries at Yawata and Omura, both of Kyushu Island, and port facilities at Laoyao, a coal and supply shipping port on the North China Coast, and Hankow, on the Yangtze River, a principal supply base for Japanese operations in Eastern China. An earlier report that Tobata, Japan, was a target, was in error.

"All our aircraft returned safely to their bases. Very weak fighter opposition and meager antiaircraft fire were encountered."

The communiqué did not make clear whether the two targets in China were attacked by the mission while it was outbound from its China base or whether the two cities were hit on the return flight. There also was the possibility that part of the mission was diverted to attend to the two enemy China cities.

Air Over Europe:

Americans Blast Robot-Bomb Sites

Up to 500 United States Flying Fortresses and Liberators pounded flying-bomb launching sites and other targets in France after thunderous night operations in which RAF Lancasters ripped railroads and a huge robot-bomb depot in the Paris area.

The big American bombers, escorted by nearly 750 fighters, struck in varied weather, bombing at least seven launching sites visually.

The widespread night operations followed a few hours after an RAF pummeling of German troop, tank, and gun concentrations just north of Caen in Normandy to pave the way for the British Second Army assault.

One fleet of night-flying Lancasters hit one of the largest German robot-bomb depots at St. Leu-d'Esserent 30 miles north of Paris, another hammered the Vaires railway yards on Paris' outskirts, and Mosquitoes dumped 4,000-pound block busters on Berlin and a synthetic oil plant in the Ruhr. Thirty-four RAF bombers were lost, only one at Vaires.

These nonstop blows followed a double-ply assault by United States bombers from Italy and Britain July 7 against 13 high-priority targets in Germany. Those raids sent down at least 193 Nazi planes, but 60 American bombers and nine fighters were lost. Another six German planes were downed by RAF Mosquito intruders over France, Belgium and Germany.

Italy:

Americans Take Two Key Towns

In Italy, the heavily defended towns of Rosignano and Castellina on West Coast highways to Livorno (Leghorn) and Pisa have been captured by American infantrymen after three days of bitter street fighting, Allied headquarters in Rome announced.

The doughboys drove the enemy

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Soviets Converge on Wilno

By a Staff Artist

Russians Drive Nazis From Baranowicze

Arrows indicate main points of Russian advance, which has forced the Germans out of Baranowicze. They are converging on Wilno from three points.

Juggling of Nazi Armies Points to Growing Crisis

Continued from Page 1

battle of matériel intended to waste German reserves and equipment as it comes up to the line.

The salient fact remained that more than a month after the opening of the invasion the Germans were put to it to the utmost just to contain the Allied beachhead without being able to develop an ability to launch a major counterattack themselves.

Eastern Front Drained

What was even more spectacular at the end of this week than the last was the weakness which this effort in the West imposed on the Germans in the East. It became known that the two new armored divisions which reached the Normandy front this week from Russia had been taken, not only from the Russian front but from that part of it north of the Pripet Marshes where the original Russian attack made such spectacular headway.

Further, when Berlin decided to replace Field Marshal Gen. Gerd von Runstedt they picked for the anti-invasion command Field Marshal Gen. Günther von Kluge who recently has taken from that same part of the Russian front.

It was particularly interesting that in order to save the day in Normandy they had drained both their panzer ranks and their pool of general-officer talent from the very front where events have now proved they were most in danger.

The Russians capitalized on this brilliantly. By the week's end their armies were fanning out from Minsk both westwards and northwestwards. They were up against Baranovichi on the road to Brest-Litovsk and Warsaw and closing in on Wilno on the road to Kaunas, Königsberg and the Baltic coast.

More than that, they opened a new part of the front—that which lies below the Pripet Marshes where the Germans apparently had expected the first blow.

But by the time this operation was begun, the Germans presumably shifted reserves from behind that part of the front to bolster their sagging line to the north. This was indicated by the fact that they gave up the key center of Kowel without a fight, thus clearing the way for the Russians to strike from Kowel both north toward Brest-Litovsk and west toward Warsaw by the southern road.

Committed to Withdrawal

The assumption in military quarters was that the Germans already were committed to a withdrawal of their whole front north of the Carpathian Mountains back to the so-called Bug River Line—a line which anchors on the Carpathians just south of Lwow and runs up through Brest-Litovsk and Bialystok to the East Prussian-Lithuanian border.

To hold this new line in the East would they modify their plans on the West?

Rumor from Stockholm had it that such a decision had been made involving the commitment of all central reserves to this major task in the East. Such rumors had little merit in themselves. Yet the fact remained that it would do the Germans little good to be able to contain the Normandy beachhead if in the process their whole back fence fell in before the Russian attack.

German plans were plainly under an unexpected and terrible pressure. Would they gamble on the original intention of repelling the invasion while facing the Russians defensively, or would they compromise this plan by new commitments to the Russian front which would give Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower his opportunity to drive for Paris and the Rhine? We can assume that this was the problem being pondered with a sense of desperate urgency in Berlin this week.

Adding to the German predicament was the plain failure of the "secret weapon" to do what it presumably was expected to do. The details disclosed by Prime Minister Winston Churchill must have rung ominously in the chambers of the German High Command although Dr. Joseph Goebbels, undaunted, twisted them into propaganda comfort.

London Hardened

The flying torpedoes had succeeded in making life strained and bitter in London. But they had not won Germany any respite from Allied strategic bombing, nor had they weakened the strength of the invasion effort.

Furthermore, they had taken a toll of life almost identical to the number of torpedoes launched. This was not "efficient" warfare. What it did of real significance was to produce in England a parallel to Russia's deep burning determination to see the war against Germany through to the final end.

There were reports that a group of Axis diplomats was making urgent "soft peace" moves in Vatican City. The way for such moves, if being made, as would seem plausible, was not smoothed by the "secret weapon." On the contrary, Germany could not possibly have set the stage more ineptly for such moves than by imposing on London this third ordeal by fire and destruction. The hearts of Britons were hardened as those of the Russians had been hardened. More than ever before Germany was in truth fighting for its military and imperialistic life.

Robot Bombs:

Flying bombs came winging over Southern England at an intensified rate and more of London's millions moved under ground.

It was announced that there are sufficient shelters to accommodate everyone, with bunks for 4,000,000. The first of special deep shelters were to be opened.

China:

Chinese Forces Occupy Liling

Chinese troops have won the first important victory in their counterattacks against the secondary Japanese front north of Hengyang, occupying the town of Liling, 80 miles northeast of the rail junction, the Chinese High Command announced, while in the Hengyang area itself, rumors reaching Chungking said Japanese forces which laid siege for 12 days were withdrawing.

Fall of Liling to the counterattacking Chinese was disclosed in a communiqué of Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stillwell's United States Army 14th Air Force headquarters, which said ground troops occupied the town July 6 after P-40 Warhawks and medium bombers had struck savagely at Japanese river shipping in the area.

South Pacific:

Nippon Civilians Give Up on Saipan

Japanese civilians in considerable numbers are shuffling out of caves and down a "road of surrender" into American lines on Saipan Island, new reports from the Marianas disclosed.

Japanese soldiers trapped on the northern tip of the island still are resisting strongly, Richard Johnston, representing the Allied Press, reported, but the civilians, "plain people capable of recognizing defeat," are streaming down a designated refugee road into American custody. Leaflets dropped behind enemy lines invited the civilians to surrender.

Mr. Johnston said the entrapped military units, unable to defend themselves much longer, were making "hopeless, desperate counterattacks reminiscent of Attu and Makin," in which hundreds were killed. A few Japanese who managed to break through the American lines during the attacks were quickly mopped up by soldiers and Marines.

American invaders now hold all but four square miles of Saipan, a prospective B-29 base for attacks upon Japan. They also have taken a sixth enemy-built airfield off Dutch New Guinea from which to bomb the Philippines.

School Children Asked To Pick Milkweed Pods

WASHINGTON, July 8 (AP)—School Children will be asked to gather 1,500,000 pounds of milkweed floss during the late summer and fall to provide filler material for life jackets.

As an inducement, the War Food Administration announced today, the children will be paid 15 cents a bag for fresh-picked pods and twenty cents a bag for air-dried pods—the Government furnishing bags holding about one bushel of pods.

Secret Maps Prove Worth As Weapons

Continued from Page 1

charts provided the invaders. And when more can be told about the Normandy invasion, the same thoroughness and adequacy will be disclosed.

Maps Essential

Maps are truly the foundation stones of any modern military operation. They must not only be accurate and sufficiently detailed, but they must be easily readable. And they must be in the right quantity at the right place at the right time. For want of a map more than one battle has been lost.

Once beachheads are secure, new maps need to be printed and used continuously. Mobile printing units constantly pour out the latest to be learned from photographic reconnaissance. Here speed is truly of the essence. Planes often drop their camera magazines before landing to save time. The pictures are processed and submitted to interpreters within 10 minutes.

Their reports are then passed back to Army headquarters by telephone or wireless. These mobile presses can print maps in color at the rate of 4,500 an hour. In certain North African campaigns mobile presses printed for 22 hours a day for six weeks without once breaking down.

In offensive action forward positions constantly call for the latest maps of their surroundings. Under present conditions photographs and annotated maps can be dropped from the air within three hours of the return of a pilot. If the need is extremely urgent, visual tactical reconnaissance information can be supplied to forward troops within two hours of a request.

Mapping Continues

Mapping, charting, surveying in today's type of war does not end with the securing of beachheads. Harbors as they are captured have to be salvaged, obstructions have to be removed, ports have to be repaired and rebuilt and put into working order in the shortest possible time. The first step in doing this, and it holds for Cherbourg as it has for Sfax, Bizerte, Naples, and any other liberated harbor, is to rechart and resurvey the port. This work begins almost before the enemy has been driven from the stronghold. Plans for it have been made many months ahead. It is all part of the invasion planning.

Only two days after Tobruk was captured, four ships were able to enter the harbor, the British have disclosed, and within a fortnight that port was handling 2,000 tons of supplies daily. All harbors have to be most minutely charted and mapped if they are to be used to their maximum. In Oran the morning after the Americans arrived the harbor had been charted and tugs were busy clearing ships sunk in the narrows. It was only a matter of hours before, with careful maneuvering, the whole harbor could be used. At Naples the survey and salvage work was much more extensive. But within six days a number of ships had already discharged their cargoes,

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

New York Summer Art Shows

By Carlyle Burrows

New York

The summer shows in the art galleries, though not usually so stimulating as those held in the preceding season, are of interest nevertheless. Several leading galleries are holding them, making special features of contemporary art by Americans.

Those now appearing here, and with the prospect of being continued through July, and in some instances into August, are rather modest in proportions and substance. They are not to be compared with such displays as the special "Art in Progress" exhibition at the Museum of Modern Art, for instance, and the big show of rearranged old masters at the Metropolitan. Generally restricted to reviews of the work shown in various displays during the past season, they are invaluable, however, to the visitor who hopes to catch up with recent gallery events.

One of the most profitable of these summer shows is a two-part group at the Associated American Artists, consisting of oil paintings by several artists who were represented there during recent months by one-man shows, and paintings and drawings of theater and café life by several other artists including Doris Lee, whose pictures for "Life" magazine of the Broadway success "Oklahoma!" are shown.

* * *

The former exhibitors, now re-called by from one to three pictures each, include Aaron Bohrod, George Biddle, Frederick Taubes, Sigmund Menkes and several others, both well-established and new exhibitors at the gallery. The pictures are characteristic works and in most instances give the visitor a good idea of the artist's favorite style and subject-matter.

The theater pictures, shown under the head of "Show Business," are lively. This is in large part due to the apparent enthusiasm for the assignment of painting stage scenes which Miss Lee projects into her "Oklahoma!" series. "The Surrey" song ensemble, "Oh, What a Beautiful Morning" and other tableaux from the musical comedy hang with a mural of Hollywood life by Thomas Benton (a work in the style of his Whitney Museum murals), and drawings in black-and-white by Benton, Don Freeman and others. The latter portray scenes of Broadway life, the stage and movies with vigorous line, but it is Miss Lee's exuberant gaiety and humor related to her deft and knowing use of the painter's brush that count for most in the build-up of human interest appeal.

* * *

There are also good summer shows at the Milch Gallery and the Midtown Gallery, though these events are perhaps more of the stock variety. In the former may be seen a bright bit of genre painting in "The Comics," by Jerry Farnsworth, a portrait of a young miss gazing at a sheet of "funny pictures"; a romantic Ferdinand Warren called "Spring Time," and Hobson Pittman's "Miss Pat and Miss Eva," a Victorian fantasy which, contrary to the title, draws its interest more from the lush atmosphere of the subject than from its play on personalities.

The academic has its place here along with the more modern styles, as instanced by the work of Leon Kroll and others. While no retrospect is intended, several artists, including Sidney Laufman, may be measured in the display in the light of successes achieved in one-man shows during the preceding season.

* * *

The interest in the Midtown show is associated in part with new pictures and in part with others less recent. As a group which affords a reputable showing for a dozen artists affiliated there, it may be seen with special advantages from the standpoint of the out-of-town visitor. Not only is Waldo Peirce on hand with his biographic "Bill's Mail," but there is an oddly conceived "port hole" composition by Zoltan Sepeshy (Cranbrook Foundation instructor) with figures seen through a swirl of driftwood that engages attention through its novel shapes and excellent drawing. The small portraits by Julien Binford, A. Shulkin and Edward Laning, the latter in a tightly decorative manner, are also noteworthy.

Such continuing exhibits are by no means limited to American contemporary art, though work of this variety predominates. Of another character is a display of French paintings from Corot to Picasso at the Paul Rosenberg Gallery, the 11 canvases in which include fine small works and imposing large ones. There are especially to be noted the delightful, somewhat early Corot village scene, an unusual Dutch scene by Monet, Matisse's handsomely ornamental still-life and a fine Braque "Table de Marbre" of monumental construction and deeply striking color.

Not to omit anything of significance in the summer exhibition field, mention should also be made of the fine B. J. O. Nordfeldt still-lifes and landscapes at the Passedoit Gallery and the group at the Macbeth Gallery, in which John Rogers Cox, Peter Hurd, Ogden Pleissner and Carl Gaertner contribute works of particular strength and beauty.

Music of Dominican Republic

By Nicolas Slonimsky

The Dominican Republic occupies the eastern portion of the island of Santo Domingo. Columbus called the island Hispaniola. The natives call it Haiti, but that name is now reserved for the western part of the island occupied by the Negro Republic of Haiti. The ancient name of the island was Quisqueya, which means "the mother of the earth."

One might expect the cultural life on this tropical island to be primitive, and its music nothing but the beating of savage drums. It may come therefore as a surprise to discover that here are at least 15 composers of serious music living in Ciudad Trujillo, the capital, formerly known as Santo Domingo, but renamed after the President of the Dominican Republic, General Rafael Leonidas Trujillo Molina. Ciudad Trujillo also possesses a symphony orchestra, led by the Spanish composer Casal Chapí, a Conservatory of Music, headed by the German musician Edvard Fendler, and a powerful radio station directed, in its musical division, by the Dominican composer, Enrique de Marchena.

* * *

Even musicology, that orphan of the arts, is a thriving occupation in the Dominican Republic. Enrique Marchena has published a valuable treatise, "Del Areito de Anacaona al Poema Folklórico," in which he traces the known history of Dominican music. The somewhat cryptic title is easily explained. The Areito is the generic name of aboriginal native songs, or rather song-dances; and Anacaona was the wife of the native chief who staged a song-and-dance festival for the Spanish Governor of the island in 1520, which was described by the historiographer of Columbus. As to the "folkloric poem," it is the designation of a musical or poetic composition based on native folklore.

Marchena's book was published in Ciudad Trujillo in 1942. In 1939, Flerida de Nolasco issued an informative volume, "La Música en Santo Domingo." The subject of native folklore was also treated by Julio Arzeno in his posthumously published essay, Del Folklore Musical Dominicano (1927). The Dominican musicologist, José J. Ramirez Peralta, now living in New York, has done a great deal for the cause of Dominican music by arranging publication of songs and piano music by Dominican composers in the publishing firm Alpha Music. Finally, the Government has sponsored publication in Spain of a volume, "La Patria en la Canción," comprising sixty-four songs of the Dominican Republic.

* * *

Particularly during the tenure of office of General Trujillo, the arts have received a powerful stimulation. On Oct. 23, 1941, President Trujillo inaugurated the new symphony orchestra, Orquesta Sinfónica Nacional. The first concert consisted entirely of compositions by native musicians, in itself a remarkable accomplishment, considering that the growth of serious music is but a recent development.

The Republic is rich in native melodies and rhythms; and the composers, who are without exception "folkloric," have an abundance of material from which to draw inspiration. The national song-dance (for all Latin American tunes are sung and danced) of the Dominican Republic is the Merengue, a lively air, usually set in a major key, with a slightly syncopated rhythm in 2/4 time. As is often the case with the product of folklore, the origin of the Merengue is uncertain. It may have been originally a Negro dance imported by the slaves from Africa. Or it may have been a Spanish dance Africanized into its present syncopated form by the Negro musicians of the island. It can hardly be an Indian dance, for Indians are extinct on the island, and their ancient culture has left scant trace.

The name Merengue may have come from Haiti, where it is spelled Meringue, in the French manner, and the Meringue may have originated from the French pastry made of powdered sugar and beaten whites of eggs.

Of present-day composers, Enrique de Marchena is undoubtedly the most polished and competent in the technique of composition. He was born in Santo Domingo on Oct. 13, 1908, and studied law as well as music. He was able to go to Europe for a few months and get acquainted with the modern trends. In the Spring of 1943 he visited the United States at the invitation of the State Department. Marchena has written prolifically for orchestra, for piano, and for chamber music combinations. His style of composition may be described as impressionistic in harmony and academic in structure.

* * *

Enrique Mejía Arredondo (born in Santo Domingo on Dec. 24, 1901) is the composer of a symphony in classical form, which was performed by the Orquesta Sinfónica Nacional at its first concert, and received great acclaim.

Luis E. Mena (born in Santo Domingo on Nov. 13, 1895) has written a symphony in three movements based on the musical games of children in colonial times, and several orchestral dances.

José Dolores Cerón (born in Santo Domingo on June 29, 1903) is the author of a symphonic poem, "Enriquillo," after the name of a sixteenth-century native Indian chief, which was performed at the inaugural concert of the Orquesta Sinfónica Nacional.

Juan Francisco García (born in Santiago de los Caballeros on June 16, 1892) is a folklorist by predilection, and in his music he cultivates native melodies in an almost literal manner. He has written a "Sinfonia Quisqueyana," which goes back to aboriginal Indian sources, and he has also introduced a new type of synthetic native rhapsody, called "Sambumbia."

Luis Rivera (born in Monte Cristi on June 22, 1902) is a professional violinist and a pianist at the same time. Of his works, the most mature is a dramatic cantata, "Poema Indio."

* * *

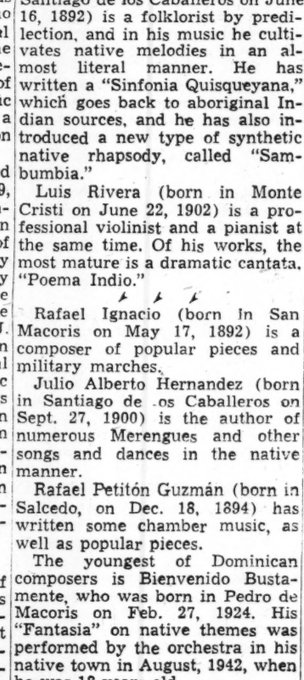
Rafael Ignacio (born in San Macoris on May 17, 1892) is a composer of popular pieces and military marches.

Julio Alberto Hernandez (born in Santiago de los Caballeros on Sept. 27, 1900) is the author of numerous Merengues and other songs and dances in the native manner.

Rafael Petitón Guzmán (born in Salcedo, on Dec. 18, 1894) has written some chamber music, as well as popular pieces.

The youngest of Dominican composers is Bienvenido Bustamente, who was born in Pedro de Macoris on Feb. 27, 1924. His "Fantasia" on native themes was performed by the orchestra in his native town in August, 1942, when he was 18 years old.

An account of Dominican music would not be complete without mention of the name of the eldest of the Republic's composers, José de Jesús Ravelo (born in Santo Domingo on March 21, 1876), who has written over 200 works, mostly religious.



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Tamara Toumanova and Gregory Peck

As they appear in "Days of Glory," new film depicting the struggle of Russian guerrillas against the German invaders.

Agnes de Mille

Dances by de Mille

I

By Margaret Lloyd

Agnes de Mille, "the most-sought-after choregrapher on Broadway," was as important a dancer, as original and fertile a choregrapher, before her cowboy ballet, "Rodeo," and the ballet and cowboy dances for the fabulous "Oklahoma!" brought her such resounding fame.

All her later and larger works have been predicted in the occasional recitals she used to give before the war. Solos like "'49," "Harvest Reel," were precursors of her folk ballets of today.

"I have always had a sense of the greatness of folk dancing, of showing the folk through their dances, of evoking the people behind the dance," she said in an interview last spring. "My dances are simple, but what they evoke is greater than what is seen."

The treasurable little court dances, usually done with a partner, foreshadowed her latest work, "Tally-Ho!" produced by Ballet Theater in Los Angeles, and shown to New York during the spring season at the Metropolitan Opera House. And here again is evocation—of the people behind the dance, of the earthy folk under the courtly exterior.

* * *

"Tally-Ho!" she reminded me, is the fox-hunting cry, the yell the huntsmen give when the fox is sighted. "But 'The Frail Quarry' (the sub-title) is the real title," she added, "and as the program note says, the ballet has nothing to do with fox hunting."

The scene is laid (by Motley) in an eighteenth-century French garden in midsummer. A young wife is tempted by the gayety of the Courtiers while her husband, registered in the program as a Genius, pores over his books on the garden seat. Experience brings her, and him, too, a revaluation of married love, and the ballet ends on the happy note of their reunion.

It is far from conventional, as witness the tag-line. A visiting Innocent leads the philandering Prince (after kicking him soundly) to the bench, and thumps one of the books into his lap. At the curtain, he is doing the reading, while the lovers make up.

"What I meant to emphasize," Miss de Mille said, "is that this roué, so crass and unfeeling in his pursuit of women, has begun to think. When he saw the pair suffering, when he perceived that they were feeling deeply, he thought: 'I am missing something, I am missing the whole point.'

"'Tally-Ho!' is not a superficial ballet, not smart and sophisticated only. The Wife, though at first allured by all the sophistication and revelry, suddenly realizes there is nothing in it, really. When her husband slaps her face, that is not funny. It is what brings her to, what eventually reunites them.

* * *

"You know the characters in this ballet develop, as in a drama. I always had a strong dramatic flair. I was essentially a pantomimist, I think."

But she was forgetting for the moment her little Degas studies, "Ballet Class" and "Stage Fright," done with sympathy and understanding, and a sure knowledge of the classical technique.

The pre-classic dance forms she twists into tools of comment in "Tally-Ho!" are based on research. She has spent a good many years in England at one time or another, and one of these times in Haslemere, at the Rudolf Dolmetsch School of Ancient Instruments.

"He made reproductions of old recorders, rebecs, virginals, etc. His wife did research in the antique dance forms. With her I studied the graphs of these old dances, visualizing them as they must have looked on the floor, and from that, and from books on the manners and customs of the period, recreating the life of the people of that time. I think I got a pretty good idea of how they felt and danced.

"Anyway, no research scholar was ever on safer ground," she laughed, "for nobody is able to gainsay me."

"What the people of that age lacked was the artist's sense of style, because they were not trained dancers, though they did have a keen eye for painting and for decoration in dress. If I copied the old dances exactly, they would look about as interesting on the stage as two people shaking hands. I just use them as a springboard. Not a single thing is authentic.

"Well, yes, certain things are. The tilting and nodding of the head is in the period. The women wore elaborate headdresses, therefore, their heads would shake. (It also serves to express the vanity and frivolity of the women.)

"Then the little rapid foot movements, the positions of the hands, are authentic, too. The Courtiers' hands are held very formally in 'Tally-Ho!'—unless the dancers forget. In the old books a formal bow is described minutely, even to the placing of the fingers—at the flaps of the hip pockets. A man's hat was always removed in such a way that the lady could not see inside it—probably because it was so dirty.

"Also to just what degree the head was inclined is indicated, differing according to the person's rank. Thus, a monarch would nod very slightly, a subject bend from the waist. Addressing an equal, a woman would bow just enough to crumple the hem of her dress, curtseying low of course before the king. I extend the idea to its ultimate implication by making the Courtiers literally throb with humility.

* * *

"In the ballet everything is exaggerated, pointed up, satirized. In the first dance all the men are rude as they can be to the women. But the minuet later is a dance of true courtesy, true gallantry. You see I used the formal dances to mirror the dramatic situation.

"The music from Gluck has been not only arranged by Paul Nordoff, but actually developed. In the big double ballet of seduction, eight measures are Gluck, the rest Nordoff. People don't half appreciate what he has done with that music.

"'Tally-Ho!' was a challenge to me. I wanted to get out of the rut of Americana, not type myself too much; wanted to work out certain choregraphic problems, but not on a composition that was not also of emotional importance. I wanted something light enough to take as a technical exercise, yet having emotional substance.

"I wanted to show the feeling of out of doors in summer, and deep emotion against a background of completely mad sophistication and callousness.

"But I may turn the whole ballet inside out and have the Wife run away with the Prince yet."

This is the first of two articles based on an interview with Agnes de Mille. The second will appear in an early issue.

Ravinia Season Opened

By Felix Borowski

Chicago

Ravinia Festival, which opened June 27, offered its first week of concerts with Pierre Monteux as conductor of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra. Mr. Monteux, now in his fourth summer at Ravinia, has consistently provided fine interpretations of symphonic art with the least possible fuss and striving after personal glory.

The first concert began with the prelude to Wagner's "Die Meistersinger," which was played with massive sonority in those portions of it which were concerned with the pompous burghers of Nuremberg, and with poetic lyricism in the music of the two lovers, Eva and Walther. In a different way, equal beauty characterized the disclosure of Debussy's Nocturnes, "Nuages" and "Fêtes."

Prokofiev's suite from his ballet, "Romeo and Juliet," was a quasi-novelty. Some of it had been conducted in Chicago by the composer seven years ago, and some of it, too, was interpreted under the baton of Efrem Kurtz in a guest appearance with the local orchestra the season before last. There can be no doubt that the music is of real interest. There are moments of banality, to be sure, but while there are passages which suggest that Prokofiev still exploits the satiric vein of his earlier period, much of the composition contains dramatic and emotional appeal—the movement, for instance, entitled "Romeo and Juliet," and the clangors in "The Death of Tybalt."

* * *

The second part of the concert comprised Beethoven's Eroica" Symphony, which was read with the restraint and understanding that was to have been expected of a leader who so well comprehends the style of the classic tradition.

The second concert (June 29) set forth, in addition to Beethoven's Overture to "The Creatures of Prometheus," a dance scene from that ballet which never had been heard in these parts before. Filled with remarkable passages for solo instruments, it contained one of the only two parts for harp which the master ever wrote.

The orchestra followed this with a vibrant performance of Schumann's B flat major Symphony, which contained all the life and exuberance of the vernal period which had inspired the work.

In the second portion of the concert Mr. Monteux interpreted the tone poem, "Ecce Homo," by the writer of this review. The music itself has been discussed in these columns in a previous season, and it remains to record only that conductor and orchestra gave a presentation of the work that was imbued with uncommon poignancy and dramatic power. At the end of the concert were heard the "Waldweben" from Wagner's "Siegfried" and Rimsky-Korsakov's stirring overture, "The Russian Easter."

* * *

Brahms' F major Symphony opened the penultimate program (July 1). Mr. Monteux read into it all the romanticism which is one of its salient characteristics. The opening movement was taken at a slower tempo than usual, so that something of the sweep and vitalization of the music was missing. The remaining movements, however, lacked nothing of poetic imagination and effectiveness in the manner in which orchestral balance was handled.

At his final concert (July 2) Mr. Monteux reached the zenith of his achievements in a performance of Tchaikovsky's "Pathetic" Symphony. It would be difficult to recall another which contained as large a measure of emotion and dramatic power. In addition to an admirable presentation of excerpts from Berlioz's "Damnation of Faust," there was set forth the "Tragic" Overture by Brahms—one of the master's duller compositions—and the Dance Poem, "La Péri," by Dukas. The inclusion of the latter work was an error of judgment, for "La Péri," originally a ballet, lacks force and significance when deprived of its stage action, and, in spite of an unexceptionable interpretation, the great length of the piece made it a dreary waste.

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The Home Forum

God's Plan

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It is generally agreed that God, the all-wise Father, has a definite plan for His children, and if one but knew and understood that plan he could follow it successfully. Unfortunately, there are many who feel that they do not know or understand God's plan for them, and thus often find themselves frustrated in their activities.

If such a one will turn to his Bible and study it intelligently, he will find many helpful passages that will guide him in seeking to know God's plan and purpose. In the Bible we read (Proverbs 3:5, 6): "Trust in the Lord with all thine heart; and lean not unto thine own understanding. In all thy ways acknowledge him, and he shall direct thy paths."

In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy writes (p. 254), "When we wait patiently on God and seek Truth righteously, He directs our path." Patience may be defined as the persistent expectancy of good. Then as one daily and hourly looks expectantly and persistently to God for guidance, each human footstep necessary for one's progress and well-being will be pointed out.

* * *

God has an important and useful activity for each of His children, and no one need feel that he is too humble or too unimportant to come within the scope of this plan; nor need he feel neglected or discouraged in his work. Man's chief business is to reflect or express God in all of his activities; and as he does so, he will find that he is indeed about his Father's business.

God's plan is never temporary or incomplete, but is forever unfolding in harmony, order, and progress, and is immediately available to all. On page 233 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy writes, "Every day makes its demands upon us for higher proofs rather than professions of Christian power." And she adds farther on, "This is an element of progress, and progress is the law of God, whose law demands of us only what we can certainly fulfil."

When one's progress seems slow or stagnated, he should remember that there may be certain adjustments going on, some unfoldment in consciousness, not immediately perceptible. Just as when the gardener places flower bulbs in the ground in the fall, and nothing more is seen of them until the next spring, when the green leaves and beautiful blooms appear, so it may be when one does not seem to be making progress. Though the period of waiting appear long and irksome, he who continues to affirm and to trust God's eternal law of progress, and to do his best under all circumstances, will presently see the fruition of God's divine plan and purpose for him.

* * *

This was illustrated in the experience of a man and his wife who, while on a vacation trip, learned that a position which the husband felt he was well qualified for by experience, and had earned through faithful work, was given to another employee, who, he was convinced, was not well enough equipped to hold it. Both went to work as they had been taught in Christian Science to clear their consciousness of disappointment and resentment, declaring that God's perfect plan would unfold in the right way for all concerned.

Opening her Bible, the wife came upon the following verses, which seemed to stand out from the rest (Psalms 75:6, 7): "For promotion cometh neither from the east, nor from the west, nor from the south. But God is the judge: he putteth down one, and setteth up another." Here, indeed, was the answer! They could now dismiss the problem from thought, knowing that God's divine plan was universal and ever operative, and would take care of their progress at the right time and in the right way.

When they returned home it was found that the other man had been placed in the position, but it was proving very difficult for him to do the work satisfactorily; so the husband made it his business to be as helpful as possible to him. Thus a lasting friendship was cemented. Not long afterward, another position, far better than the one he had hoped to get, was given to the husband, thus proving that God's plan is revealed as one is loving, unselfish, obedient, and faithful in doing his allotted work.

Christian Science affirms that God's plan for man includes progress, opportunity, abundance, freedom, and joy. When one seeks to know God's plan and is obedient to it, he learns that there is no need for futile human planning. The divine will then takes the place of mortal desires and truth illumines one's path.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

By Courtesy of the Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University, to The Christian Science Monitor

"Florentine Cavalier": *A Drawing by J. A. Dominique Ingres*

Jean-Auguste-Dominique Ingres (1780-1867) was a leader, a director, a giant among artists of his day. He ranks among the greatest draftsmen in art history. Bred to the highest principles and inculcated with classical doctrine, he was signalized and honored. He held aloof from the stormy currents that lashed the French world of art and initiated radical and disturbing tendencies. All the while, he remained firm and determined amidst the rising tide of Romanticism. When extravagance and individualism were the fashion, he maintained his balance, ignoring the bright colors and rugged brushwork, declaring firmly: "Of the four quarters that constitute painting, drawing contains three and a half." He was a draftsman, a linealist, whether he flourished the brush or wielded the pencil.

Ingres spent a good deal of time in Italy. He admired Raphael especially, and was devoted to the Romans and the Greeks. But, like all great artists, he believed nature to be the greatest teacher of all. "We must copy nature always and learn to see it well."

Ingres made a great many pencil portraits. He drew figures over and over again from the model, clarifying, perfecting, simplifying. "Florentine Cavalier" is a characteristic drawing by Ingres, showing his authority in conveying the form, the bearing, the contours, the details. No small detail escaped him and he could represent it as tricky and fussy as it might be, but he never lost his awareness of the whole. "In constructing the figure, do not proceed piecemeal. Carry the whole thing along together. Draw the ensemble."

This drawing has a sketchy indication of the Piazza Michelangelo in the background. It is one of several Ingres drawings in the Winthrop Collection, recently acquired by the Fogg Museum.

Dorothy Adlow

Le Plan de Dieu

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

L'on admet en général que Dieu, le Père plein de sagesse, a pour tous Ses enfants un plan bien défini; que si l'on connaissait et comprenait ce plan, on pourrait le suivre avec succès. Par malheur, bien des personnes ont l'impression qu'elles ignorent ou ne comprennent pas les desseins de Dieu à leur égard, de sorte qu'elles sont souvent frustrées dans leurs efforts.

En face de ce problème, si l'on a recours à la Bible et qu'on l'étudie d'une manière intelligente, on trouvera maints passages capables de guider celui qui cherche à connaître les plans et la volonté de Dieu. La Bible nous dit notamment (Proverbes 3:5, 6): "Confie-toi en l'Eternel de tout ton cœur et ne t'appuie pas sur ta prudence. Pense à lui dans toutes tes entreprises, et il aplanira tes sentiers."

Dans *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures*, Mary Baker Eddy déclare (p. 254): "Quand nous nous attendons patiemment à Dieu, et que nous recherchons la Vérité avec droiture, Il nous indique le chemin." On peut dire que la patience, c'est la ferme attente du bien. Donc lorsque chaque jour, à chaque heure, le disciple s'attend à Dieu et cherche les directions divines, il sera guidé pas à pas dans la voie du progrès et pourra faire en toute circonstance ce qu'exige la sagesse.

* * *

Pour chacun de Ses enfants, Dieu prévoit une activité utile, importante, et nul ne devrait penser qu'il est trop obscur ou trop insignifiant pour avoir sa place dans ce dessein; aucun travailleur n'a lieu de se décourager ou de se croire négligé. La principale occupation de l'homme consiste, dans tout ce qu'il accomplit, à refléter ou à exprimer Dieu; travaillant de la sorte, il s'apercevra qu'il est vraiment au service de son Père.

Le plan de Dieu n'est jamais temporaire, incomplet; il se développe sans cesse conformément à l'harmonie, à l'ordre, aux progrès, et reste en tout temps accessible à chacun. A la page 233 de *Science et Santé*, Mrs. Eddy écrit: "Chaque jour exige de nous de plus hautes preuves, plutôt que des professions de pouvoir chrétien." Puis elle ajoute: "C'est là un élément de progrès, et le progrès est la loi de Dieu, laquelle loi n'exige de nous que ce que nous pouvons certainement accomplir."

Si les progrès du disciple paraissent tardifs ou semblent subir un arrêt, il devrait se souvenir que peut-être certains ajustements se produisent dans la conscience, certains développements dont on sentira plus tard les effets. Le jardinier qui plante des bulbes en automne ne voit aucun signe de vie jusqu'au printemps, où les feuilles vertes et les belles fleurs apparaissent; il en est parfois de même pour ceux qui semblent ne pas progresser. L'attente paraît-elle longue et pénible? Si l'on persiste à mettre sa confiance dans la loi divine, l'éternelle loi du progrès; si l'on fait de son mieux en toute circonstance — l'on ne tardera pas à voir se réaliser le plan de Dieu, et les biens qu'Il nous destine se montreront.

Le fait suivant nous servira d'illustration. Pendant qu'ils étaient en vacances, deux époux apprirent qu'un poste pour lequel le mari se sentait bien qualifié par suite d'une longue expérience et d'un travail consciencieux, venait d'être offert à une autre personne qui, selon lui, n'était pas à même de le remplir. Les deux époux se mirent à travailler mentalement comme l'enseigne la Science Chrétienne, pour chasser de leur conscience le désappointement et l'impression de dépit; ils affirmèrent que le plan parfait de Dieu se révélerait, pour le bien de tous.

Ouvrant sa Bible, la dame y trouva les versets suivants, qui semblaient se détacher de tous les autres (Psaume 75:6, 7): "L'élévation ne vient point d'Orient, ni d'Occident, ni du désert. Car c'est Dieu qui gouverne; il abaisse l'un et élève l'autre." Certes, la réponse était là! Les deux époux n'avaient plus à se tracasser concernant ce problème; ils pouvaient savoir que le plan de Dieu est universel, opère sans cesse, et les ferait progresser au moment voulu, de la meilleure manière possible.

* * *

De retour chez eux, ils constatèrent qu'en effet, l'autre employé occupait le poste en question, mais qu'il avait beaucoup de peine à s'acquitter de sa tâche; le mari s'efforça donc de l'aider dans la mesure du possible. Ce fut le commencement d'une amitié durable. Peu de temps après, lui-même obtint une autre place, encore bien meilleure; ceci prouvait que le plan divin se révèle lorsque le disciple fait preuve d'amour, de dévouement, d'obéissance, et se montre fidèle dans l'accomplissement de sa tâche.

La Science Chrétienne affirme que le plan divin prévoit pour l'homme les progrès, les occasions favorables, l'abondance, la liberté, la joie. Lorsqu'on cherche à connaître le plan de Dieu et à s'y conformer, l'on voit qu'on peut se dispenser de faire des projets humains, souvent chimériques. Alors la volonté divine remplace les désirs mortels, et la vérité éclaire notre chemin.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston 15, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Now at Evening

Now at evening
The moors kelp-black
Stretch toward that vast rim of light,
The sea.
Here, at this hour,
The sheep wandering white flowers
Graze on the slopes of moonlight.
We, who walk this, our land,
Walk without speaking,
Since the dusk speaks for us
The dark colloquial language of the earth.

Harold Vinal

Prelude to Invasion—Old Style

The regiment with its officers was to be transported in ships provided by His Majesty's government for the occasion: and in two days after the festive assembly at Mrs. O'Dowd's apartments, in the midst of cheering from all the East India ships in the river, and the military on shore, the band playing "God Save the King," the officers waving their hats, and the crews hurrahing gallantly, the transports went down the river and proceeded under convoy to Ostend. . . .

This flat, flourishing, easy country never could have looked more rich and prosperous than in that opening summer of 1815, when its green fields and quiet cities were enlivened by multiplied red-coats: when its wide *chaussées* swarmed with brilliant English equipages: when its great canal-boats, gliding by rich pastures and pleasant quaint old villages, by old châteaux lying amongst old trees, were all crowded with well-to-do English travellers; . . . and Donald, the Highlander, billeted in the Flemish farmhouse, rocked the baby's cradle, while Jean and Jeanette were out getting in the hay. As our painters are bent on military subjects just now, I throw out this as a good subject for the pencil, to illustrate the principle of an honest English war. All looked as brilliant and harmless as a Hyde Park review. . . .

As they made that well-known journey, which almost every Englishman of middle rank has travelled since, there might have been more instructive, but few more entertaining, companions than Mrs. Major O'Dowd. "Talk about kenal boats, my dear! Ye should see the kenal boats between Dublin and Ballinasloe. It's there the rapid travelling is; and the beautiful cattle. Sure me fawther got a goold medal (and his Excellancy himself eat a slice of it, and said never was finer mate in his loif) for a four-year-old heifer, the like of which ye never saw in *this* country any day." . . .

The idea of comparing the market at Bruges with those of Dublin, although she had suggested it herself, caused immense scorn and derision on her part. "I'll thank you tell me what they mean by that old gazabo on the top of the market-place," said she, in a burst of ridicule fit to have brought the old tower down. The place was full of English soldiery as they passed. English bugles woke them in the morning; at nightfall they went to bed to the note of the British fife and drum: all the country and Europe was in arms, and the greatest event of history pending. . . .

When our travellers arrived in Brussels, in which their regiment was quartered, a great piece of good fortune, as all said, they found themselves in one of the gayest and most brilliant little capitals in Europe, and where all the Vanity Fair booths were laid out with the most tempting liveliness and splendour. . . . There was a theatre where a miraculous Catalini was delighting all hearers: beautiful rides, all enlivened with martial splendour; a rare old city, with strange costumes and wonderful architecture, to delight the eyes of little Amelia, who had never before seen a foreign country, and fill her with charming surprises. . . .

Every day during this happy time there was novelty and amusement for all parties. There was a church to see, or a picture-gallery—there was a ride, or an opera. The bands of the regiments were making music at all hours. The greatest folks of England walked in the Park—there was a perpetual military festival. George, taking out his wife to a new jaunt or junket every night, was quite pleased with himself as usual, and swore he was becoming quite a domestic character.—From "Vanity Fair," by William Makepeace Thackeray.

From My Library Walls

On my library wall hangs a frame containing what a printer knows as a "foul proof,"—the "foulness," in typographical parlance, being the author's changes written upon the hand-pulled proof. The proof consists of a poem; and there are several verbal changes, which are always interesting as indications of the way an author's mind works. Across the top of the proof, in the author's handwriting, are the words: "For Collected Verse of Rudyard Kipling," and at the foot "OK—RK."

The reason I have preserved this all these years is because Rudyard Kipling marked up the proof at my desk at the old University Press, in Cambridge, during the single opportunity I had of knowing him. Now, as I think back, it recalls a deeper reason for my interest in it. The year previous I had been thrown a good deal with Richard Le Gallienne, father of the present well-known actress, Eva Le Gallienne. He came to America riding on the popularity of his best seller, "The Quest of the Golden Girl," quickly followed by a second success, "The Romance of Zion Chapel." I had manufactured both these books for the publisher, John Lane, so our first introduction came through the gracious sponsorship of the book. But this acquaintanceship ripened into friendship; and we found many congenial subjects to discuss, particularly during the long breakfasts we used to have together at Flouret's famous restaurant in Fifth Avenue.

* * *

One of the subjects we talked about was Rudyard Kipling. Le Gallienne, beyond being a successful novelist and poet, had already written critical volumes on George Meredith and Robert Louis Stevenson. Now he had in hand a new critical study of Rudyard Kipling—a volume which was published by John Lane in 1900. At this time the only books of Kipling's I had read were "Plain Tales From the Hills," and the "Jungle Books"; and I knew nothing of his personal history beyond the fact that he was an Englishman who had lived much of his life in India. I was even surprised to learn that he had married an American, and had for four years lived and pursued his writing in Brattleboro, Vermont. Noting the serious interest his comments on Kipling had aroused in me, Le Gallienne asked my assistance in gathering together a more detailed account of his life and work in Brattleboro. The assignment was an agreeable one, and in skeleton form this is what I found:

* * *

Kipling met Wolcott Balestier, the American author who wrote "Benefits Forgot," while the latter was a partner in the London publishing house of Heinemann and Balestier. This was in 1889, when Kipling had just returned to England by way of the United States. The firm was then publishing "The English Library," in competition with the Tauchnitz Edition, and Balestier wished to include two of Kipling's already-issued titles. The two men took to each other at their first meeting, and became close friends.

Balestier at that time was keeping house in London with his sister, Caroline, who had followed her brother to England from Brattleboro, Vermont, to make a home for him. Kipling's affection for Wolcott quickly extended to the sister, and their attachment was deepened by their common loss in the untimely passing of Wolcott in December, 1891. They were quietly married and, in response to Mrs. Kipling's strong desire to return to Vermont, the following February found them in New England, making plans for building a house on land which Kipling bought, adjoining the acres which had belonged to Mrs. Kipling's grandparents.

* * *

Thus "Naulakha" became a reality, named (but not spelled the same) after the story that he and Wolcott Balestier wrote together. Here, in the New England he had learned to love, Kipling settled down to continue his writing under conditions that seemed ideal. He wrote from nine until one in his library, to reach which one had to pass through what Mrs. Kipling called "the dragon's chamber," where she sat on guard with her sewing. Here, during the years 1892 through 1896, Kipling produced the "Jungle Books," many of the short stories and poems that were later included in "The Day's Work," "Captains Courageous," and "The Seven Seas." Here he found relaxation, particularly in the winters which he loved, in taking long hikes on snowshoes, and playing golf with colored balls on the frozen crust of the snow.

Kipling found nothing in nature to ruffle his spirits; but his point of view differed frequently from the American, and his blunt habit of speech served him ill. He was a delightful host at "Naulakha" to those guests whom he liked, but he was easily irritated by the expression of opinions contrary to his own. The American reporter and his methods especially aroused his ire, and indirectly this was what drove him away from America. The occasion was a simple dispute with a neighbor over a boundary line, which finally went to court. To have so famous a name appear in court records was front-page news for the New York papers, and reporters took up their residence in Brattleboro. This seemed to Kipling to be an absolutely unwarranted intrusion into his private affairs. He felt that he could no longer find at "Naulakha" the peace and quiet necessary for his writing; so in August, 1896, he transferred his home to England.

* * *

All this data I gave to Le Gallienne, and he in turn discussed with me Kipling's work as he planned to assess it in his coming volume. Thus, when Kipling appeared in person in 1899 (his last visit to America), to supervise the manufacture of his "Collected Poems," I felt that I knew him very well indeed. Undoubtedly, this was apparent to him in the conversations we naturally had during our conferences that passed beyond the details of manufacture. I found him genial, co-operative, and in his conversation completely fascinating. He was a master of words, whether spoken or written, and I look back upon my brief and limited acquaintance with him with sincere regret that it could not have been more extended.

* * *

Before writing this, I reread Le Gallienne's book, and find myself sympathizing only in part with his conclusions. Perhaps it is because I am an American rather than an Englishman that I have never seen in Kipling's writing any "dangerous tendency to retard the great world movement," nor have I been offended by what Le Gallienne considers Kipling's glorification of "all the old-fashioned vices of prejudiced Toryism." Kipling saw what he considered certain abuses in the British administration of Indian affairs; and, just as Dickens had done before him, he placed the situation before his enormous audience through the only medium he possessed.

But Le Gallienne and I were in complete accord in recognizing the epochful effect of Kipling's writing on the creative literature of his period. The little piece of corrected proof on my library wall brings Mulvaney, and Mowgli, and Kim, and Rikki-Tikki-Tavi, and the Cat That Walked by Himself back into reality, and calls forth an expression of gratitude to their creator.

William Dana Orcutt

To a Fawn

Lithe as a willow,
Gentle as dawn,
Leaves for your pillow
Pretty shy fawn.

Docile as duty,
Noiseless as snow,
Freedom and beauty
All that you know.

Where forests glister,
Or ice-floes crack,
Sunlight your sister,
Moonlit your track.

Vere Baillieu

In a World of Paper

Today we live too much in a world of paper; most important jobs consist of sitting behind a flat-top desk and reading, commenting upon, and making decisions concerning a constant stream of symbols on paper as they flow past. The humblest farmer who is unable or unwilling to read, digest, and translate into practice the best method of hitching up a plow, or calculating chicken or dairy rations, is greatly handicapped if not doomed to failure. So our modern educational system must turn out more literate people, not able merely to read the weekly county paper and the Bible, but to grasp from the stream of technical information as it flows past him those items that will make the difference between failure and success. Mathematics plays an ever-increasing part in our thinking, and its manipulations must be rapid and sure. Self-expression in writing and speaking, a real knowledge of the background of the present through history, a feeling for the importance of geography in its many phases; these are all important. Some of the "frills" too are worth while, but only if adequately taught and then if not to the detriment of the more fundamental subjects.—From "How to Live in the Country Without Farming," by Milton Wend. (New York: Doubleday, Doran.)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1944

Good-Neighbor Purse Bangs Shut as Brazil Overdraws Rubber Fund

Boss Rubber Gatherers Profiteer on Materials

U. S. pours some $60,000,000 into Amazonian plan to fill gaps in need for vital war material—Future not assured—Expenditures now more carefully considered than in first days of emergency.

Uncensored South America
Twenty-second Article in a Series

By Roland Hall Sharp
Staff Correspondent on Latin-American Affairs for The Christian Science Monitor

WRITTEN AS FROM MANÁOS, Brazil—The Good-Neighbor purse has closed in Washington with a bang that still echoes throughout the Amazon Valley after Brazil had overdrawn its original rubber development fund of $5,000,000.

This fund took care of long-range productive measures beyond the more immediate operating costs of getting out rubber.

In place of dollars from "up north," Brazil is committed under a new rubber agreement to provide its own development fund of Cr$10,000,000. That imposing amount of currency comes down to $500,000 at prevailing exchange rates.

Policy Trends

By this action the United States has given tangible expression to two conclusions of master significance for the future of the Good Neighbor Policy and of South American rubber. They are:

1. An early and definite curb on spending or lending in South America beyond urgent war necessities and sound finance.

2. A vote of no confidence in the future of Amazonion wild rubber until far more encouraging results have been attained.

These winds of policy are unmistakable throughout the new dispositions that have just begun to affect the rubber program full blast.

The United States Rubber Development Corporation has spent a total of nearly $60,000,000 in the Amazon Basin down to Dec. 31, 1943. Most of this has gone into Brazil. The figure, according to Douglas H. Allen, R. D. C. President, covers not only the purchase price of rubber bought to the end of last year, but all costs of capital outlay including items on which a cash return is expected.

R. D. C. spending does not stop under the supplementary agreement with Brazil. But it is curtailed and headed in the direction of termination as rapidly as possible.

At least until Dec. 31, 1946, the R. D. C. is under contract to aid individual producers and perform certain indispensable services. After that, quien sabe?

Over-all Picture

Talking these things over with managers of R. D. C. activities in Brazil I elicited this over-all picture:

Since June 30 the R. D. C. is to:

1. Maintain its staff of field technicians.

2. Arrange shipping priorities to meet legitimate needs of Brazilian rubber production and export. Also, maintain certain river services that benefit Brazil directly or indirectly. When R. D. C. needs to use ships of S. N. A. P. P., the Brazilian official monopoly line, operating costs will be paid.

3. Tappers' supplies will be brought in from the United States at cost, but not subsidized as heretofore. These supplies will be sold direct to seringualistas, or boss rubber gatherers, instead of passing through the hands of middlemen.

4. The Aviation Division, although no longer needed in Brazil as much as in Colombia, Bolivia, and Peru, will be maintained.

5. On other phases of the rubber program, R. D. C. will work with the Banco de Credito da Borracha, or Brazilian Rubber Bank, and the established merchants.

R. D. C. Now Exempt

Apart from these activities, which also are subject to curtailmen as time goes on, R. D. C. is specifically exempted since June 30 from "all payments, subsidies, and contributions" except those already incurred.

To remove all ambiguity at key points, R. D. C. wrote into the agreement that food would no longer be supplied at fixed prices. This superseded an accord of April 3, 1943, with the Superintendencia de Abastecimento do Vale Amazonico, or S. A. V. A.

Coal will also not be sold to S. N. A. P. P. at less than cost, as had been proposed, nor freight rates paid that are higher than established levels.

R. D. C. also listed development works which are considered essential to success of the program, and put them in the new agreement. Brazil assumes responsibility for them, as for all development work from now on.

Mentioned by name are road building in southern Matto Grosso and a labor subsidy in the same region.

To Draw On Profits

New estradas, or paths connecting rubber trees, are to be built, and new workers brought to the Amazon.

For this development work, Brazil is to draw on profits of the Banco da Borracha from rubber on hand at the beginning of the price premium last February, and from the premium itself. This amounts to 33 1-3 per cent on every pound of rubber bought by the United States.

The price premium represents a middle ground solution for insistent demands of Amazonian merchants. Instead of a flat and larger increase, the "premium" is temporary. It is designed to offset increased wages, living costs, and other expenses incurred by rubber gatherers. The agreement states categorically that primary producers—including the lowly seringueiro—are to receive a fair share of the increase.

Also, the premium is made tax-exempt.

Several provisions protect the R. D. C. In one clause Brazil agrees to keep export and internal prices of rubber on the same basis. Tires and tubes exported to the United States are not to go up in price because of the premium.

Finally, Brazil agrees to provide favorable exchange rates for the R. D. C.

Shift of Emphasis

This all adds up to a shift of emphasis in the rubber program from early enthusiasms to a more reserved attitude on both sides.

At many points the R. D. C. appears intent on defending itself.

At others Brazil is reasserting control over its own affairs that temporarily had been shared with R. D. C.

Why these changes have come is a question that will throw light, when answered, on long-range issues of Brazilian relations with the United States.

Not to be overlooked is the underlying influence of difficulties inherent in Amazon rubber itself.

The raw material is excellent. Some of it is the best in the world, exceeding in resilience and wearing qualities even the cream of Far East plantations. After all, the Amazon is the home of rubber and gave it to the world.

Synthetics developed to date fall far short of Amazon rubber for certain important uses.

Even so, the wartime stimulus to production has neither come up to original expectations, nor held out as much promise for the future as had been anticipated.

Production Helps

A fair summary is that wartime rubber production in the Amazon has helped to fill a gaping hole, R. D. C. has neither failed miserably, as is sometimes charged, nor has it rung many bells—certainly not for efficiency.

Brazil's part in the rubber program has been characterized by an evident desire to do all the country could to meet one of the most urgent war needs for a raw material that had suddenly been cut off from the United States by Japan.

Such difficulties as have developed on the Brazilian side have sprung from residual economic and social conditions rather than from deliberate intent to hinder the war program. The difficulties have nevertheless been serious.

Several field workers of the R. D. C. have told me at widely scattered points about experiences they have found disturbing and disappointing.

One technician who had spent months deep in the interior and was a veteran who lived with the people, eating their xarque or sun-dried meat and trekking alone through the jungle, spoke out with startling frankness.

Frank Statements

Speaking of some Brazilians he said:

"They aren't our allies; they are saboteurs of our war effort."

Allowing for the strong language and overstatement in which men of action sometimes indulge, there still remains a sobering weight of human attitudes that must be measured in assessing how the rubber program has affected the Good Neighbor Policy.

This technician told of single-barrel shotguns sold by the R. D. C. for 200 Cruzeiros, written Cr$200,00, or U. S. $10, to boss rubber gatherers. These guns have no purpose except to be sold to seringueiros so they can protect themselves against wild animals and savage Indians.

Yet the bosses were fattening on this human necessity to the extent of charging Cr$600,00 and sometimes Cr$800,00. The technician felt sure this illicit price would reach Cr$1,000,00 now that the price premium has raised the income of seringueiros. This means from $20 to $40 return for distributing an item that cost $10.

Just how much of the rubber price rise will go to the lower levels of rubber workers is problematical. I found the House of Suarez in Bolivia counting on keeping half of the gain for itself, and dividing the rest down the line.

It is easy to take back large chunks of the seringueiro's new income merely by raising prices on his supplies, which usually come through stores operated by his boss.

It is a harsh social scene, far removed from many romantic notions still widely entertained about South America. Such things have a direct bearing on decisions by idealistic young men and women who say they want to go to South America after the war and carve out a pioneer career for themselves. South America has opportunities, but they should be approached with as much knowledge as possible of the whole picture.

R. D. C. officials made much to me of their achievement in moving supplies into the deep rubber country. It has been done, evidently to the satisfaction of most producers.

Along the way have been strange, war-born oddities in this transport development. Sports cruisers totally unfitted for river work have been sent as far inland as Bolivia. Higgins landing boats have proved impractical. They chew up eight or more gallons of gasoline per hour. Few boats have come with any protection for their propellors. The ideal is a "tunnel stern."

From now on such problems will be more and more the concern of Brazil, with the R. D. C. standing by to lend a hand when action is vital to keeping the rubber flowing.

While such is the outcome to date of the Amazonian wild rubber program, the R. D. C. has withdrawn even farther from Cryptostegia production in Haiti. The extensive lands planted to the rubber vine there are being turned back to the original farmers.

Production Outlook

It appears, candidly, that the Haiti experiment as it was shown to our party of traveling newsmen so hopefully last October has failed. Any Haitian farmer who wants to go on growing this rubber can sell it, but much of the land will be replanted to other crops.

As for plantation rubber in the Amazon, its future at present rests on efforts of Henry Ford at Belterra, and of the Instituto Agronomico do Norte outside Belém. They have a long, slow row to hoe, but say they are making progress.

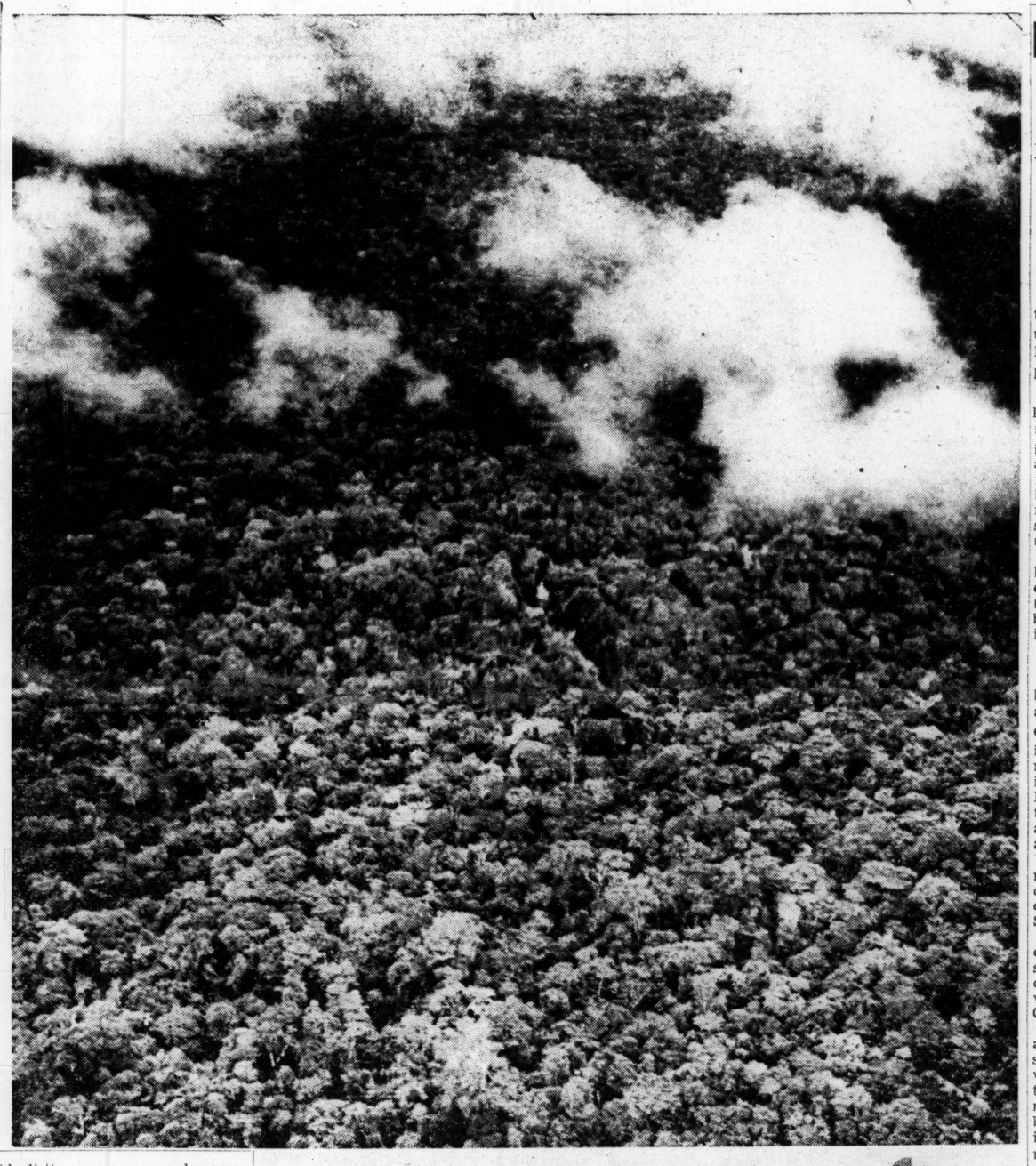
Plantations have never received an adequate try in Bolivia. Some Bolivians would like to see it done, but it takes money. They feel they could succeed in the highlands better than Mr. Ford has done on the lower Amazon.

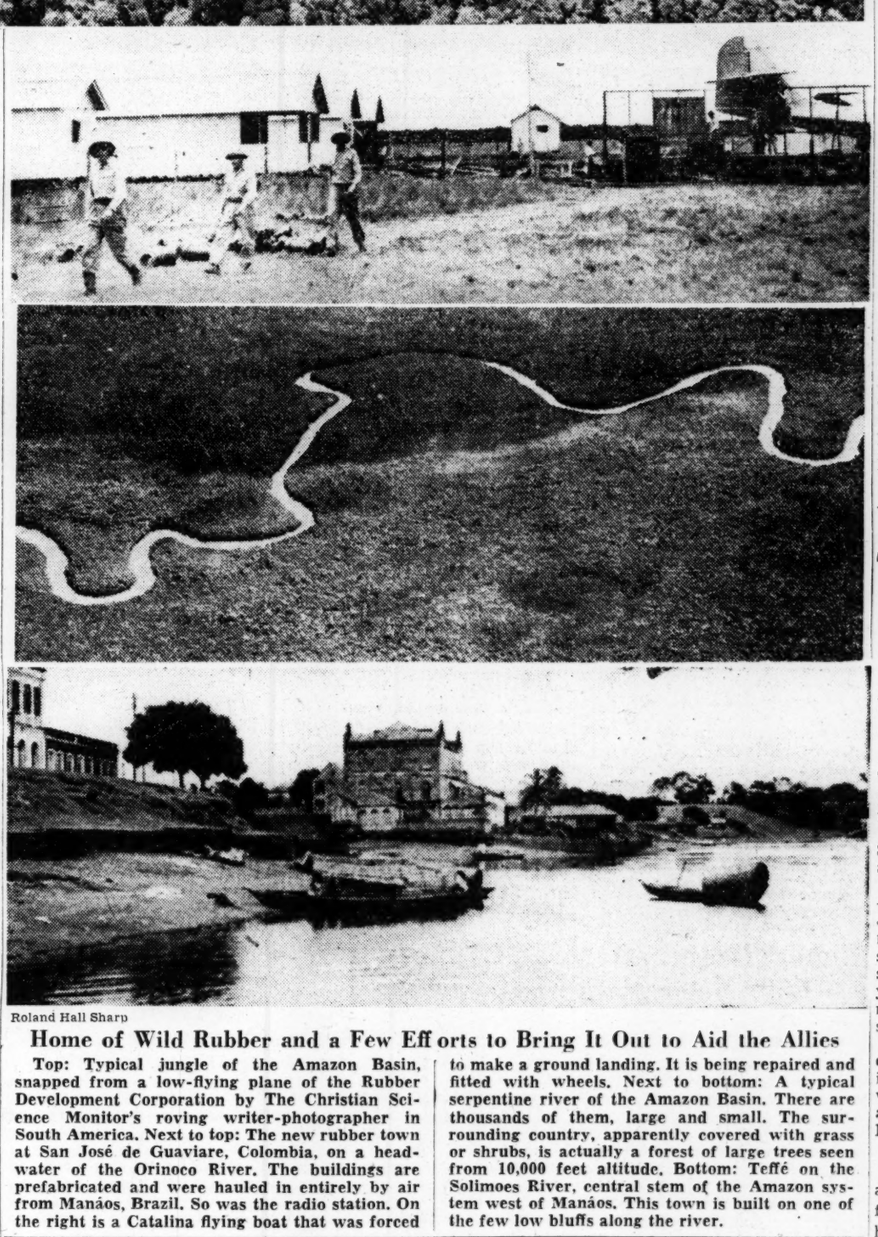
I made one quick flight from Manáos to San José on the Guaviare River, a headwater of the Orinoco in Colombia. There the R. D. C. Aviation Division is flying a whole town of prefabricated houses from Manáo.

In Colombia, Peru, Venezuela, the work goes forward in small ways. The future of Amazonian rubber is being written in Brazil and Bolivia. It is still dubious whether this area can compete in price and volume with the Far East, with new plantations in Africa, or with synthetics, for a long time—if ever.

Correction

In the second paragraph of the article appearing July 6 it was stated that the supplementary rubber agreement between the United States and Brazil came into effect June 30. A typographical omission left out the point that the main agreement was announced Feb. 8. Certain provisions did not come into full effect until June 30. The article referred to those.





Roland Hall Sharp

Home of Wild Rubber and a Few Efforts to Bring It Out to Aid the Allies

Top: Typical jungle of the Amazon Basin, snapped from a low-flying plane of the Rubber Development Corporation by The Christian Science Monitor's roving writer-photographer in South America. Next to top: The new rubber town at San José de Guaviare, Colombia, on a headwater of the Orinoco River. The buildings are prefabricated and were hauled in entirely by air from Manáos, Brazil. So was the radio station. On the right is a Catalina flying boat that was forced to make a ground landing. It is being repaired and fitted with wheels. Next to bottom: A typical serpentine river of the Amazon Basin. There are thousands of them, large and small. The surrounding country, apparently covered with grass or shrubs, is actually a forest of large trees seen from 10,000 feet altitude. Bottom: Teffé on the Solimoes River, central stem of the Amazon system west of Manáos. This town is built on one of the few low bluffs along the river.

Pilots Still Play With Plane Models

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio, July 8—They're model plane builders still—even though they are now in the serious business of learning to fly for Uncle Sam.

Young men who, a couple of years ago, were starring in the model plane contests and carrying off prizes in the gas model, stick model, and towline glider events at the model plane field here, are still keeping their "fingers in the pie."

Contests held here every two weeks all summer have proved the fact. At one of the early meets, Mrs. George Lewis, whose husband was one of the old-time model "champs," came bringing a new plane her husband completed just before he left his air corps camp to go to New Guinea.

"I want this flown by proxy for George," the young wife said. Much to her delight the plane—a U control or "fireball" model—won second honors in its classification. Mrs. Lewis went home proudly carrying the trophy to save for her husband.

Other former model builders at far-flung air bases who have been spending spare moments designing models—sometimes of the warplanes on which they themselves are training—are sending them home for entrance in the competitions.

Competitions this year are mostly sponsored by the Boards of Trade Council of the city, which has taken the model-plane work as a major project of the organization. Women's chapter of the National Aeronautic Association, and the City Recreation Commission are co-operating.

Hundreds of spectators of all ages throng to the meets. There are at least half a dozen father-son teams, as there are no age restrictions for this sport. Mothers help sons wind up and tune up the miniature craft. A grandson of aviation pioneer C. W. Seiberling, Vice-President of the Seiberling Rubber Company is one of the newest entrants in the meets.

Britain to Make Religion Compulsory in All Schools

King George is expected to pen formal signature before the end of July to an act which confirms that Britain puts the well-being of youth ahead of all else in approach to future.

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 8—Legislation to effect the most far-reaching educational reforms in all Britain's long history now is almost complete.

The finishing touches are being put to an historic new educational measure by the House of Lords in committee. The wail of sirens and the explosion of robot bombs in southern England underscore how Britain's first major act of reconstruction will have been shaped to its very conclusion under the fire of battle.

King George is expected to pen his formal signature before the end of July to an act which confirms that Britain puts the well-being of youth ahead of all else in its approach to the future.

Religious Issue

While the new act's main purpose is to give British children a better, more equitable, and more extended schooling, the outstanding problems which have been raised center round the religious issue of denominational schools. For Britain still has a dual system, with both state and churches, as well as private bodies, having a hand in education.

It is not proposed under the new education act to separate church and state in their control of schools, as did the United States three centuries ago.

What the passing of the new education act signifies is a conscientious effort on the part of church and state to seek and provide an improved knowledge of Christian religion.

It is intended that this shall be achieved by making religious instruction compulsory in all schools, with instruction to be given through the medium of a nondenominational syllabus agreed to by regional committees representing the Church of England, other religious denominations, teachers, and local authorities responsible for the schools.

More Aid—and Control

To overcome the problem of the unequal standard of church schools, whose poverty or possible mismanagement in some cases has been a serious brake on educational progress, the state is going to make more generous grants. But in return, there will be more state supervision and a more drastic taking over of church schools which cannot make the necessary grade.

Considerable and not unexpected controversy has raged over these issues, with denominations other than the established Church asking grants higher than 50 to 75 per cent of the cost, which is the maximum for bringing schools up to the required standard.

From some quarters, especially Roman Catholic ones, have come charges that the new act will squeeze out the poorer denominational schools. After an extensive exchange of views, and especially by means of frank and constructive talks between Education Minister Richard Butler and different denominations, all sections of religious thought here have agreed to try out the religious clauses of the bill as the first tentative step to solution of this immense problem in the British educational set-up.

The Archbishop of Canterbury said in a second reading of the bill in the House of Lords, "We have in this bill the framework for a living organization of educational service offering as much as a legislative act could provide, but calling for a new measure of enthusiasm for the cause of education in all its branches, including religious education."

Only Compulsory Subject

The British Government has decided the time has come for religious teaching and for corporate acts of worship to be specifically incorporated in school life. In fact, religious teaching becomes the only compulsory subject in the school curriculum. It is thought that this now becomes practical because of "there being happily reached in these latter days a considerable agreement that every child should receive the teaching of Christian principles provided his parents do not object."

Mr. Butler is credited with a striking personal success in framing this bill and steering it through Parliament. He repeatedly has underlined that the classroom is no substitute for a place of worship or family upbringing in religion.

But although Mr. Butler has secured quite remarkable good will for his great measure of reform, there are some highly responsible quarters which are not setting their expectations too high as to how these religious provisions will work out in practice.

Objections Raised

For instance, the Church of England Bishop of Chichester voiced a number of apprehensions in the House of Lords debate. He said, in effect, that compulsory religious instruction would not work without more attention being paid to the qualification of the teacher to give religious instruction. He doubted whether there would be agreement by the regional committees on a nonsectarian religious syllabus. He also doubted whether there could be a form of common Christianity without relation to a specific church.

In short, he sees no solution except by ending the dual system.

But now the bill is almost law, and one of Britain's most interesting social experiments is under way.

Sergeant Holds Key Job Mending Typewriter Keys

By Clyde A. Farnsworth
Staff Writer of the Associated Press

A UNITED STATES ARMY BASE, Southwestern China — Technical Sergeant Kenneth P. Taber hasn't shot down any Zeros. He hasn't laid eyes on a Japanese. The closest he comes to hardship is when he has to stand for a long time in chow line.

But if it weren't for men like Sergeant Tabor nobody would get any medals.

There are thousands of Tabers —though their names may be Jones or Smith—and it would be nice if a correspondent could write stories about them all. But this story ought to help. Because when you know something about Technical Sergeant Taber you know something about them all.

Sergeant Taber's current specialty is typewriters. He developed it himself, in China, where a typewriter repairman once was about as hard to find as a new Panchen Lama.

Stream of Typewriters

Now broken-down typewriters are coming to Sergeant Taber from all over. Indeed, thanks to him, this very story is the first off this machine in several days. Before going to Sergeant Taber, my typewriter had become a problem child, so given to tantrums of skipping and piling up that nothing could be written on it.

Being something of a sidewalk superintendent, I spent a whole afternoon watching Sergeant Taber put my typewriter right.

He comes from a farm at China, Maine, nine miles from Augusta. He was graduated from South China High and attended Gates Business College at Augusta for two winters. He drove a striping truck in the summer for the State Highway Department. A striping truck puts down those white-painted lines on the roads to keep autoists on their own side.

After business college he got a job in a bank. For three years he did all sorts of jobs in the bank. Then a board composed of friends and neighbors put him in the Army. . . . He came to China nearly two years ago.

When he came to China, Sergeant Taber worked in an air freight office and later transferred to headquarters as a filing clerk.

Needs More Tools

"I started on typewriters a year ago there," he recalled. "When something went wrong, I'd work on them. Had only a screwdriver and a pair of pliers I borrowed from the Signal Corps. Finally I got to doing nothing else. I scraped up some more toys and set up shop.

"I'm pretty much my own boss, now—I like that. Still don't have enough tools but I'm getting some up from India. What I need is some tweezers and things. This fingers business. . . .

"See that washing tank there? Well, I rigged that up myself. I got a cutaway oil drum and a three-gallon pressure sprayer from Chemical Warfare and some gasoline. That's pretty good stuff for cleaning a typewriter."

Sergeant Taber got up to see if he could find a washer and screw of the right size. He has no typewriter parts but has a filing case filled with tiny odds and ends.

"I guess that will fix it."

It did.

Hopes for Furlough

"The only trouble with this job," he confessed, "is that maybe I'm making myself too valuable. I'll be up for transfer home when my two years are up. But it's up to the final discretion of the C. O.

"I'd like to go, of course, and get a furlough back to China—China, Maine, I mean—but if they need me and give me the tools I'll fix every typewriter in China—China here, I mean. Every typewriter that can be fixed. But I like the tough ones. It's kind of like a game, to see whether I lick them or they lick me."

Sports News

Today's chess column will be found on page 4.

Four Twosomes In Contention At Minneapolis

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 8 (AP)—With 72 holes yet to be played in golf's toughest grind of the season, four teams had forged into contention today for the championship of the $10,000 Golden Valley best-ball competition.

The favorite twosome of Jug McSpaden-Byron Nelson and the surprising entry of Bill Kaiser-Bob Hamilton were locked for the lead entering another gruelling double round today, each with a plus five count. This meeting of scoring meant that they were five holes ahead after meeting three opposing teams in the round-robin affair in the last two-days—a remarkably low winning margin in match play competition such as this.

Hot on their trail were the teams of Sam Byrd-Johnny Revolta and Jimmy Hines-Willie Goggin with plus-three counts apiece.

A deluge of par-breaking has taken place on the regulation 37-36—73 Golden Valley course, with a total of 177 birdies and nine eagles being fired in the first three rounds by the eight-team field. Hamilton, the Hoosier hot shot from Evansville, Ind., and McSpaden, the Philadelphia putting marvel who has won five titles this year, have accounted for three eagles apiece.

The McSpaden-Nelson team has shot consecutive best-ball rounds of 61-65-66—192, which represents a total of 27 strokes under par. Byrd-Revolta and Hines-Goggin have aggregated 195, and Kaiser-Hamilton 196.

Byrd-Revolta, however, appeared to be shaping up as the best playing unit of the bunch. After trailing at the finish of the first round Thursday, they picked up three points from Pvt. Chick Harbert-Mike Turnesa and one point from Harry Cooper-Ellsworth Vines in yesterday's double round. McSpaden-Nelson and Kaiser-Hamilton were held even in their morning matches and could add only one point apiece in the afternoon against Hines-Goggin and Harbert-Turnesa, respectively.

Clark May Accept

SEATTLE, July 8 (AP)—Earl (Dutch) Clark, famed former Colorado College All-American back and long-time professional football coach, continued conferences with Owner Al Davies on the possibility of accepting the Seattle coaching post in the projected American Pro League.

IT'S AN IDEAL WAY TO SPEND A VACATION
R.M.
RAY IS SPENDING HIS VACATION FROM WAR WORK WITH CLEVELAND ON THE SWING THROUGH THE EAST
RAY MACK
- CLEVELAND'S PART-TIME SECOND BASEMAN
AN EXTRA INNING GAME WOULD MAKE ME LATE FOR WORK
RAY HAS BEEN PLAYING WEEK-ENDS AND WHENEVER IT DIDN'T INTERFERE WITH HIS WORK IN THE WAR PLANT
DAD'—

The efforts of Ray Mack to help out the Cleveland Indians by playing whenever his war job permits have developed trials and tribulations for the big second baseman. For example, Ray was all set to catch a plane to Chicago where he was to join the Indians against Chicago recently when his reservation was canceled and he was forced to give up his seat to a traveler with a higher priority rating. This caused him to miss a game over the week end.

Mack is spending his two-weeks' vacation from Thompson Aircraft Products Co., with the Indians, and he is making the eastern swing with the team. Come to think of it, there are plenty of fellows who would consider that an ideal way to spend a vacation. Ray played in 153 games for the Indians last season and he is sorely missed around second base this season.

American League

Games Behind		Won	Lost	P.C.
	St. Louis	43	33	.566
2½	Boston	40	35	.533
3½	New York	37	34	.521
5	Washington	37	37	.500
6	Chicago	33	35	.485
6½	Cleveland	36	39	.480
7½	Detroit	35	40	.467
9	Philadelphia	33	41	.446

Results July 7

Cleveland 8, Boston 5.
New York 3, Detroit 1.
Washington 7, St. Louis 0.
Philadelphia 4, Chicago 3.

Five Years Ago

By the Associated Press

Alice Marble won British tennis title by trouncing Kay Stammers, 6—2, 6—0, at Wimbledon.

Bobby Doerr Batting Hero Of American

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Bobby Doerr may soon hold a monopoly on the batting leaderships of the American League. As the Red Sox continued their Fenway Park series with the Cleveland Indians this afternoon, the second baseman had a firm grip on one offensive table, was tied for two other firsts, and was closing in on the leaders in three more.

At 96, Doerr was leading the hit parade and seemed a cinch to be the first big leaguer to reach the 100 level. At 56 runs scored, Bobby was in a tie with teammate Bob Johnson, and at nine homers was tied with Metheny of the Yankees, Cullenbine of the Indians, Hayes of the Athletics, and Stephens of the Browns.

Further, the boy who covers the keystone bag for the Red Sox was crowding Thurman Tucker of the White Sox for the batting crown, was just seven runs behind Stephens in the RBI table, and was close to Cullenbine in the two-bagger race. If Bobby concentrates in any one or two directions, it probably will be toward the batting and RBI titles, which always seem to be the most coveted among ball players.

Doerr got his ninth homer and three more runs batted in as the Sox lost the series opener to Cleveland yesterday, 8-5. It was a game featured by the hitting of Doerr and Johnson and the pitching of Red Barrett, but marked by the failures of George Woods and Mike Ryba. Mike, who had one of his infrequent bad days after relieving Barrett, was charged with his third defeat. Woods for the fourth straight time failed to finish what he started.

* * *

Briefs . . . Tomorrow the Red Sox stage their first war relief fund games, a twin bill with the Indians . . . Even the ball players and newspapermen pay to get in, a circumstance which almost breaks their collective hearts . . . We may hear some news on Oscar Judd in a couple of days . . . Joe Cronin yesterday delivered his first pinch hit of the year . . . After tomorrow, no game in Boston until a week from today . . . You will not see the Red Sox again until Aug. 4.

* * *

Even though they cannot seem to beat anybody else, the Braves continue to hold an edge over the Cardinals, which must disturb Billy Southworth no end . . . The Braves beat the N. L. champs against yesterday, 10-5, behind Nate Andrews . . . Connie Ryan is up to .297 at bat . . . Whitey Wietelmann has made nine hits in his most recent 12 tries . . . The Braves have taken five out of eight from the Cards . . . The Indians hold a six-out-of-eight edge over the Red Sox.

Gunder Haegg Sets 1,500-Meter Mark

GOTHENBURG, Sweden, July 8 (AP)—Gunder Haegg, famous track runner, broke his second world record of the season yesterday by running the 1,500 meters in 3:43, two seconds under the previous mark of 3:45 established last year by his countryman, Arne Andersson. Less than two weeks ago on June 25 Haegg set a world mark by running the two mile in 8:46.4.

National League

Games Behind		Won	Lost	P. C.
	St. Louis	48	21	.696
9½	Cincinnati	40	32	.556
10	Pittsburgh	37	30	.552
14	New York	36	37	.493
17½	Brooklyn	33	41	.446
17½	Philadelphia	31	39	.443
20	Boston	30	43	.411
19½	Chicago	27	39	.409

Results July 7

Boston 10, St. Louis 5.
Chicago 3, New York 2.
New York 6, Chicago 2.
Philadelphia 3, Cincinnati 2.
Pittsburgh 13, Brooklyn 2.

FENWAY PARK—BASEBALL
TOMORROW
WAR RELIEF GAMES—Doubleheader
1ST GAME AND CEREMONIES 1:30
RED SOX vs. CLEVELAND
Entire proceeds to be donated to the WAR RELIEF AND SERVICE FUND, INC.
Passes not honored

Reich's Manpower Problem Intensified By Allied Gains

By Ernest S. Pisko
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Progress of the Allied armies in Normandy and Italy, the sensational Russian drive in the East, and the ominous rumblings of the European Underground have presented the Germans with a virtually insoluble manpower problem.

Once more German cities, towns and hamlets are being combed for army recruits and industrial manpower. Nazi censorship is extremely good in withholding any exact data about the manpower situation, but some measures have become known which prove how precarious conditions are.

Army interpreters for the English, French, and Scandinavian languages have been relieved from their posts and sent as combat soldiers to the Russian front.

Search For More Soldiers

Demand for reliable, that is, German, personnel for maintaining railway traffic in France and Belgium has risen so sharply that 15-year-old boys have been hurried to Strasbourg where they are being trained as "Lokjunghelfer" (assistant engineers).

Mobilization for labor purposes of male Germans 65 years of age and over has been heralded by two measures: The German Labor Front has organized classes where workers who retired because of their age are to be trained for the posts of assistant-foremen. At the same time, factories all over Germany have been ordered to set up "Alterswerkstätten," special shops for over-aged workers.

On June 2, the labor "czar," Fritz Sauckel, issued another appeal to German women, asking them to register with the "Voluntary Honor Service."

Mothers for Factory Work

Promulgation is said to be imminent of a decree which will make a large portion of the hitherto exempted mothers of small children draftable for factory work. Only mothers of two or more children of less than 6 years will, reportedly, be allowed to refuse out-of-home jobs.

Shortage of certain raw materials and all kinds of consumer goods is constantly growing. One neutral country after another is moved by Allied military successes to cut or reduce exports to the Reich. Reserve stocks inside Germany are nearing exhaustion or are being withheld by people who have lost confidence in Hitler's victory.

The closing date for this spring's textile scrap drive had to be advanced twice because of the disappointing result.

Scarcity of civilian goods has resulted in a de facto change of the inheritance laws. Commodities have been declared "Mangelwaren" (rare goods)—and that applies to everything from rationed food to stockings and furniture—must not be bequeathed but are, after the owner's passing, taken over by the State.

Situation on Rations

The food situation is still tolerable. Rations for the period from June 26 to July 23 show no major changes. It is doubtful, of course, whether the present allowances in meat, fat and bread reflect the true status of German agricultural production or whether they were left unchanged for psychological reasons.

It might be argued that a ration cut, however necessary, could not be allowed to coincide with the invasion. Fruit and vegetables are obviously scarce, as could be seen from a directive published by the Food Ministry, advising the Germans to substitute rhubarb for other fruits and enumerating several kinds of weed that could be used instead of lettuce.

There is no sign yet that the new wave of hardships has resulted in fostering anti-Nazi feeling among the Germans. Desertions from the Army and evasions of military or labor draft are on the increase, and so is grumbling. But it appears that a majority of the Germans are still essentially behind the war effort.

General de Gaulle Praises U. S. Assistance to France

Continued from Page 1

a dinner at the Mayflower. An equally imposing list of guests was present.

Military News

President Roosevelt gave some hint yesterday to the military news which is dissipating past problems in Franco-American relations, namely the successes of the French Underground. It was only a week or 10 days ago that President Roosevelt expressed ignorance of French Underground activity. Yet since then there have been persistent reports of Underground successes both in the north, in Brittany, in Normandy, and in the Pas de Calais area, in Paris and in regions farther south, in the Voges and Jura, and in Haute Savoie as well as along the Spanish border.

Yesterday President Roosevelt confirmed the reports of Underground activities in the south. General Dwight D. Eisenhower has in several war communiqués also officially credited the French Underground with successes.

By entering into a formal agreement with the "French forces of the interior" through Lieut. Gen. Joseph Pierre Koenig, General de Gaulle's military delegate in London, the French leader has won semiofficial American approval.

American public interest in the French General is noticeable. Crowds can generally be seen outside the Blair House, the official guest residence for visiting dignitaries opposite the State Department. And frequently as the sober, quiet, gaunt General de Gaulle moves through the crowds one hears Frenchmen and women crying "vive de Gaulle."

Fighting French View

Recorded by CBS

NEW YORK, July 8—The Fighting French Radio at Brazzaville yesterday commented as follows on Gen. Charles de Gaulle's visit to Washington:

"In the cordial welcome extended to our leader by President Roosevelt, we wish to foresee, if not the future recognition of the French Provisional Government, at least the confirmation of the important role which the Allied powers wish France to play through her freely chosen leader."

De Gaulle Saw Cities On Flight to Capital

By the Associated Press

Washington, July 8

Gen. Charles de Gaulle came from Algiers to Washington in less than 24 hours flying time, and his plane took time to circle over Boston, New York, and Washington before landing here so that the French leader could get his first view of these American cities.

At a stop in Newfoundland, the party arrived too late for the regular mess so the commanding officer, Lieut. Colonel Maxwell, took General de Gaulle to his house, put on a chef's cap and cooked bacon and eggs while the two chatted in the kitchen.

OPA Ceilings Due On Resort Rentals

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 8—Complaints pouring in on the Office of Price Administration from returning vacationists that they have been required to pay greatly increased rates in hotels, boarding houses and rental on cottages, are expected to lead to the establishment of ceilings on such charges before Aug. 1.

Hotel operators, on the other hand, assert in numerous cases that they in turn have had their rents increased by owners, making it necessary to pass the increased charges and other added operation costs, along to guests.

It is further intimated that some areas on Long Island have as high as 10 per cent more vacancies than last year at this time, because of increased transportation difficulties. Such a condition naturally leads to increased rentals on cottages in charge of large operating groups as a means of maintaining the income level.

There have been many complaints about increased charges in New Jersey, with numerous summer visitors writing to Chester Bowles, National OPA Administrator in Washington.

India Seamen Take Big Part In War Effort

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Some 30,000 Indian seamen formed one quarter of the total strength of the British Mercantile Marine personnel before the war, and today they are making a major contribution to the United Nations' war effort.

The majority of these seamen are peasant farmers and during their absence their small holdings are managed by their families; maybe the wife and children, the parents, brothers and their wives and children, or unmarried or widowed sisters. The term family in India is happily a very wide one.

An Indian crew on board larger ships works in three groups—the deck crew, the engine-room crew, and the saloon crew. The deck crew and the engine-room crew work under serangs responsible to the chief officer and the chief engineer, respectively, and the saloon crew under a butler responsible to the purser or chief steward.

Crews Recruited Near-by

As a general rule, individual serangs or tindals recruit from their own or near-by villages so that when a crew goes to sea, it is more or less a large family party. Most Indian seamen are conversant with a lingua franca "Lascari-Bat," which is a modified form of Hindustani intermixed with English words relating to seafaring and seamanship.

The two great port centers of Indian seamen are Bombay and Calcutta. Deck crews, mostly Moslems, are recruited in Calcutta, chiefly from eastern Bengal, while engine crews are mostly from Sylhet in the Province of Assam.

Bombay Moslem deck crews come chiefly from the district of Ratnagiri, south of Bombay and from the Malabar coast; some deck crews also come from the Gulf of Kutch on the west coast of India. From this west coast of India come also the men who sail India's "country craft" or wooden sailing ships to Africa and to the Persian Gulf as well as engaging in India's coastal traffic.

Moslems in Engine Room

Engine-room crews also may be Moslems from the Punjab and the North West Frontier Province which are both far inland. Many saloon crews are Goanese from Goa, a Portuguese possession in India.

The mariners of the Gulf of Kutch are most enterprising, trading in normal times as their forefathers have done for centuries, to all ports of the Red Sea, and even stretching out to Arabia and the eastern coast of Africa and the China Seas.

The mallams or pilots are singularly intelligent and well-informed; they understood long ago the use of the compass and navigate by charts. A visitor to the Gulf of Kutch in the last century was much impressed with a particular pilot who came to his notice, who "would have made, with equal education, a second Anson."

The tradition of the mariners of the Gulf of Kutch is that their communications with foreign countries existed far back in time, but that the knowledge of astronomy, navigation, and ship building had been introduced into Kutch by one who had been carried off to Holland some centuries ago, where he learned those arts. This benefactor is known as Ramsing Malam—Ramsing the Pilot—and various charts and books, said to have been his property, are to be seen in the State of Kutch.

Kutch Mariners

The Kutch mariners are said at one time to have had a fleet of 800 sailing craft carrying on a trade with Bombay, the Malabar Coast, and Arabia.

An outstanding development in welfare for Indian seamen was the opening of Mere Hall, Birkenhead, as a hostel and club. Accommodation is provided for 120 men who can find comfortable lodging there while they are awaiting assignments. Special arrangements have been made for cooking, which is undertaken by Indian cooks. Those seamen who wish to undertake gardening are encouraged to make full use of the grounds.

The premises were equipped and furnished by a committee of shipowners employing Indian seamen. One of them, D. Warwick Williams of Thos. and Jno. Brocklebank, Ltd., which claims to be the oldest shipping firm in the world, said at the opening ceremony that the committee had tried to make history: he believed Mere Hall was the finest hostel of its sort in the world. Referring to the war he said that he and his colleagues knew what part "our Indian brothers" were playing in it.

Dr. George W. Truett

DALLAS, Texas, July 8 (AP)—The Rev. Dr. George W. Truett, who passed on here yesterday, was a former President of the Baptist World Alliance and pastor of Dallas' First Baptist Church for almost 47 years. He was widely known as a schoolmaster, minister, and orator.

Dr. Truett was President of the Southern Baptist Convention in 1927.

A native of Clay County, N. C., he founded the Hiawassee, Ga., high school of which he was principal three years. When his family moved to Whitewright, Texas, he studied law until, at a church meeting, a deacon urged that Dr. Pruett decide at once for the ministry. He did, and was ordained the next day.

He graduated from Baylor University, Waco, Texas, and went to Dallas as pastor of the First Baptist Church after declining the presidency of Baylor.

Dr. Truett served five years as President of the Baptist World Alliance, and in 1935 toured the mission fields, speaking to Baptist groups over the world.

Not-So-Conservative Lords Back Job-Guarantee Plan

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 8—The austerely dignified British House of Lords—all that is mistakenly supposed to represent complacent conservatism in the American conception of British political life—heard one of its noble lords propose a radical economic program for conquering postwar unemployment this week and then accorded it overwhelming support.

The situation is the more singular since the program is much the same as that which the United States Senate inferentially rejected when put forward a year ago by the now-defunct National Resources Planning Board. Not only was the plan rejected, but the Board found itself dismissed shortly thereafter.

Backed by the predominantly Conservative Churchill Government, the House of Commons as well as the House of Lords have now, however, indicated acceptance of the plan whose cardinal thesis is that under government control maximum production and high-level consumption can be maintained in peace just as in war.

Of Interest to America

Lord Woolton presented the program to the House of Lords. Since Britain faces much the same postwar problem as America, the detailed over-all plans drawn up by such men as Lord Keynes and showing at every point the influence of Sir William Beveridge is of the deepest trans-Atlantic interest.

Lord Woolton emphasized the necessity to continue many government controls after the war to prevent an inflationary boom. For the first time in history under long-term plans the British Government is prepared to accept responsibility for averting mass unemployment.

Its panoply of weapons for this goal includes a new general economic staff, an annual manpower budget, as well as a financial budget to give the earliest possible warning of a threatened slump, a five-year local and national public works program from which to draw if a depression is threatened, a flexible tax and credit system to be so regulated as to stimulate purchases when trade threatens to fall off, and the reverse in boom times.

Speakers Approve

As The Times of London pointed out yesterday, "almost every speaker" in the Commons and the Lords approved Government assumption of "this vital obligation" giving it a "clear mandate" to proceed.

Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Conservative, sounded the keynote when he said, "The White Paper policy has been accepted by every section of political opinion except the lunatic fringe." He described the situation as epochal.

In winding up the debate in the House of Lords, Lord Woolton made a significant disclosure—one that should be of especial interest to the United States. He said the Government intended to inquire into the whole thorny subject of cartels and international combinations in relation to the postwar world.

The United States Justice Department is taking a strong stand against cartels as international barriers to trade and this is shared to a certain extent by the British public. Lord Woolton now lays down what appears to be a new Government line. Some cartels may have value, others not, he declares, and the Government is going to make a broad investigation of the whole matter.

Tito Gains in Yugoslavia; Mihailovic Out in Shift

Continued from Page 1

Yugoslav Minister in Canada, and Mr. Savakosanovic, a Serb.

It will also be noted that Gen. Draya Mihailovic, the Serb guerrilla leader who formerly was Minister of War, now has been ousted from the Cabinet and from all recognition here in London.

This Cabinet looks good on paper, having representatives of the three nationalities of Yugoslavia and of the Tito movement.

Serb Withdrawal Seen

Actually, however, it means withdrawal of all responsible Serb political elements existing here in London, for the two Serbs now in the Cabinet cannot be claimed as representative of Serbia.

Dr. Subasic had a discussion with leading Serb politicians here, notably with Milan Groll, regarding entry into this Cabinet, but it was impossible to reach agreement on two points. First, the Serbs were willing that General Mihailovic should cease to be Minister of War, but not willing to accept Marshal Tito as commander of all Yugoslav forces, in view of conditions in their country.

Second, Dr. Subasic's new Cabinet policy must be based upon an agreement signed with Marshal Tito three years ago. This agreement, Serb politicians here declare, is unacceptable because it does not conform with the real situation in Yugoslavia. And though it may bring some immediate relief, it can only increase the danger of civilian war later.

Under such conditions, Serb politicians naturally disclaim all responsibility for this agreement, which they place upon the shoulders of Dr. Subasic and the British Government.

Not a Compromise

No complete text of this agreement has been published, but reliable information to hand indicates that it is nearer the truth to call it a capitulation on the part of Premier Ivan Subasic than a compromise with Marshal Josip Broz (Tito).

The following points appear to have been accepted by Premier Subasic:

First, the Government in exile recognizes decrees and laws issued by present parliamentary institutions in Yugoslavia—that is, acceptance of decrees and laws passed by congresses of the National Liberation movement.

These congresses cannot by the widest stretch of imagination claim to be representative of any but a small proportion of the population of Yugoslavia, certainly not Serb or Slovene, and of only comparatively few Croats.

Marshal Tito is given command of all military forces inside Yugoslavia, and his authority inside the country is recognized for the duration of the war.

Door Closed to Serbs

This closes the door to any effective Allied organization of the Serbs, who form the greater part of Yugoslavia's population.

It is unnecessary to repeat that the majority of the Serbs will never serve under Marshal Tito, not only because he is a Croat, but because they are unwilling to agree to his methods.

It is difficult to understand how Dr. Subasic could have agreed to such a point, since granting such powers to Marshal Tito means the exertion of undue influence upon Yugoslavia's future—that is, upon its political form—by a small section of the community which cannot be considered representative of the mass of the population.

By such means it is questionable whether Yugoslavia later will be able to decide its form of government democratically. It is more likely to increase the dangers of civil war later.

Great Power for Tito

The granting to Marshal Tito also of whatever ships the Yugoslav Navy possesses gives him such control that ultimately when peace comes he and his forces would be able to decide fundamental issues, not the least of which would be whether even any government outside Yugoslavia ever would be allowed to return home.

The Subasic agreement with Marshal Tito, as far as is traceable, entirely ignored all considerations except immediate military ones and is laying up a store of complex problems later if Yugoslavia is to be restored and its oppositional component parts work harmoniously together.

Dr. Subasic, it is understood, had no talk with any representatives of Dr. Vlatko Machek's Croat Peasant Party.

According to information from Marshal Tito's own inner circle, its policy is not friendly to the Machek Party. Dr. Subasic did, it is understood, meet a Mr. Topalovic, a Serb from Gen Draja Mihailovic's forces, but there is no evidence that Marshal Tito and Dr. Topalovic were brought together.

Anglo-Tito Pact Seen

Unfortunately, it has to be recorded there is a feeling in Serb circles here that "the negotiations were carried out under very strong British pressure and therefore that the agreement reached is not an accord between Yugoslavs themselves. "It is an Anglo-Tito pact leaving the Yugoslav people entirely out of it," one comment said.

Dr. Walter A. Jessup

NEW YORK, July 8 (AP)—Dr. Walter Albert Jessup, who passed on here July 5, was president of the Carnegie Corporation of New York and the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching.

At various times, Dr. Jessup has been Superintendent of Schools at Westfield, Ind., and Madison, Ind.; Dean of Indiana University's School and College of Education; President of the State University of Iowa; and trustee of the Carnegie Foundation before becoming President in 1941.

A native of Richmond, Ind., Dr. Jessup was educated at Earlham College, Hanover College, and Columbia University. He held doctorates of law from the Universities of Wisconsin, Missouri, and Pittsburgh, Indiana University, Columbia, Northwestern University, and Hamilton College; a doctorate of literature from the State University of Iowa; and a doctorate of literature and humanities from Boston University.

Wrens Speed D-Day Barges: Now Refit Them

Continued from Page 1

gun on the deck of a motor torpedo boat sits a Wren whom the bluejackets have dubbed "Cheeseye," or Chinese for little one, the sailors say it is, she tells us with a smile.

She's cleaning and refitting a two-pounder—an occupation she declares to be more interesting than the shorthand and typing she did before joining up.

Variety of Duties

On a motor launch lying alongside Wren ship mechanic Jessie in blue overalls is mending a damaged wood fender. She was a traveler before the war. Her friend on deck mends a hatch cover.

On a jetty we step aside quickly as a small truck comes along. It is loaded with an oily engine from a MTB on its way to a repair shop. In the driving seat is a pink-cheeked Irish colleen.

She's "Rickie" from Southern Ireland. "Rickie" is the daughter of a Baronet. She was so keen to join the Wrens that she left home and worked in England as a kitchen maid for six months to enable her to qualify.

"These girls have been so busy and happy preparing for D-Day and since, that sickbays have been empty and used as a spare room for weeks now," the Wrens' First Officer tells.

In the ordnance shop the cleaning of small arms used in the MTB's is done by "Paddy," a typist from Liverpool and a "Red." "I dress girls' hair in quarters to keep in practice," she explains. She is one of the few Wrens who say they wish to return to their former occupation after the war.

Landing Craft Towed In

Out on the foreshore the Wrens scramble over infantry landing craft doing various jobs. They fit a new propeller, drain out oil and clean plugs. Patricia sits high on the side of a craft on the slips, a kerchief on her head, and rubber boots on her feet, painting busily.

The skipper of the boat crew in this harbor is a skilled yachtswoman who has a master's certificate. With four Wrens as coxswains she tows in landing craft and guides it to the slipways with harbor tugs.

"These are my home waters; that's why I know them so well," the skipper says. She was in the Motor Transport Corps. "But I rushed to join the Wrens two years ago as soon as I heard they would be allowed to go afloat," she says.

"The captain doesn't allow anyone else to put the craft on the slipways," the naval commander tells us. "The Wrens on this coast are doing a wonderful job and from what they tell me they're enjoying it," he added enthusiastically as he said good-by.

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No. 1 Problem: What Portion of French Youth Must Be Re-educated After the Invasion?

By Egon Kaskeline
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

As the hour of Hitler's defeat approaches, there has been much discussion of the re-education of the German youth whose ideas have been moulded by the Nazi fanatics. Yet the problem of the youth in the Nazi-occupied countries—exposed in a lesser degree to fascist doctrines—has been less adequately dealt with.

In France, it is true, attempts of the Vichy and other Fascist authorities to shape French youngsters according to the Nazi pattern has met with decided resistance on the part of the teachers and of most families. However, the new Vichy school curriculum and the activities of the Vichy-sponsored Youth Groups have not failed entirely to impress many unstable boys and girls.

Ejected Liberals

The fascist hold on the French schools has tightened since the present Minister of Education, Abel Bonnard, an all-out pro-German intellectual, has taken over. Bonnard's predecessors Jacques Chevalier and Jerome Carcopino represented the ultra-conservative and pro-clerical trend in the Vichy set-up, but since their ouster by Pierre Laval the Vichy school administration is closely collaborating with the occupation authorities. At the same time, Georges Lamirand, Vichy's first Youth Secretary and a former Roman Catholic Youth leader, has been replaced by Henri Gait, a pro-fascist school-teacher from Nice (Southern France) and one of Abel Bonnard's henchmen.

The Bonnard school administration has been anxious to comb out all that remained of the republican spirit in French educational institutions. Even before Bonnard's nomination, Vichy had taken strong measures against leftist elements in the teacher corps. The "Ecoles Normales" where the majority of the French school teachers were educated were closed. Numerous school and university professors, suspect of leftist leanings, were summarily dismissed. This action was followed by the extensive ouster of all Jewish educators.

As soon as the Germans had established themselves in France, they ordered the Vichy government to prohibit the use of a large number of school textbooks which, the Nazis declared, were anti-German and "chauvinistic." The "witch hunt" on the part of the Nazis went so far that many history and geography classes in French schools had to be held without textbooks at all. Paper shortage and other difficulties made it difficult to replace the prohibited manuals with books of fascist tendency. This (partly voluntary) failure on the part of the Vichy administration gave considerable liberty to teachers who virtually denounced the Nazis and Vichy's betrayal of the French people in their classes. Many of these courageous men have since been arrested. But other and fascist-minded educators, although a minority, have infiltrated the fascist doctrine into young French boys and girls.

Anti-Semitic propaganda proved again to be the spearhead of fascist education. The German-sponsored "Anthropo-Sociological Institute" in Paris, headed by Vacher de Lapouge, the "Institute for Race Studies and Jewish Questions" and the more popular "Union for the Study of Races," flooded the educational institutions with anti-Semitic literature. On German demand, "racist" chairs were set up in leading French universities, such as the Paris Sorbonne and the College de France.

Youth Organizations

Yet while it was practically impossible to replace the majority of the republican-minded and patriotic school teachers and university professors with "collaborationists," many of the chiefs of the newly created State-Youth organizations —such as "Compagnons de France," "Camps de Jeunesse" and "Chantiers de la Jeunesse"— were willing tools in the hands of the Vichy administration. Training in these youth groups, however, was rather pro-Pétainist and fascist, according to the French version, than national-socialist in the German sense. Organization of Vichy Youth Groups was, therefore, prohibited by the Germans in the former "occupied zone" of France. Recently all French youth groups have been dissolved by the ultra-fascist Marcel Déat, Vichy's new Minister of Labor and of National Solidarity.

The opposition to Vichy Youth education has come from various quarters. An important part of the French youth groups remained under the control of the Roman Catholic Church, which resisted Laval's pressure to organize a unified "State Youth" in compliance with the Nazi blueprint. Moreover, even among the Vichy-controlled Youth things did not develop "according to plan." The Pétain-enthusiasm of the youngster received a definite blow when the Marshal agreed on the deportation of French youth to German labor camps.

Not Taken In

The French "Resistance Movement" succeeded in establishing their underground groups in the very heart of the Vichy Youth movement. How many of the Youth leaders are actually "auxiliaries" of the underground will be disclosed only after the war. Today, however, it is already evident that a large part of the Vichy-educated youth have not been taken in by fascist enticements. Numerous underground papers and leaflets, published by the "Resistance" and distributed among the educators and among the youngsters, were efficient means in counteracting fascist propaganda.

However, it would be dangerous for the future of France if the French republicans who will replace the fascists after the liberation of their country underestimate the influence of four years of fascist rule over French education. If it is relatively easy to destroy direct fascist propaganda, it is much more difficult to uproot the indirect ascendancy of fascist manners on youngsters who have suffered extreme hardships. Re-education of the French youth to normal life in liberated France is probably one of the most delicate problems the future rulers of France will have to face.

Associated Press

Corporal Harold Myers of Lancaster, Pa., holds his field glasses so that Chantal, Jacqueline, and Georgette Casine, four-year-old French triplets, can see an artillery barrage laid down by Americans advancing on Cherbourg. These four-year-olds will make quick adjustments to postwar viewpoints, although they are too young to know anything but Nazi occupation. Many of the older French children of school age will, however, need special help in the early reconstruction years.

Future Fliers of Tennessee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Memphis, Tenn.

This state has taken one more step forward in aviation education —a field in which it is already acknowledged to be a leader—with publication of the second edition of Facts on Aviation for the Future Flyers of Tennessee.

This colorfully illustrated book, part of a program to teach school children how to build and fly model airplanes and instruct them in the fundamentals of flight, is published by the Tennessee Bureau of Aeronautics, of which W. Percy McDonald of Memphis is chairman. It is distributed through the State Board of Education to all schools in the state.

Important Tool

"You have before you a world which aviation has helped to shape for you, but which you, with aviation as one of the important tools, can reshape into a vastly better place in which to live," Charles I. Stanton, Administrator of the Civil Aeronautics Administration, writes in the book.

"You have seen how destructive aviation can be in war. You will be in a position to show the world how the airplane can be used to make all people happier and better acquainted. If you manage aviation wisely, it is within the bounds of possibility that you may keep the world at peace throughout your lives. . . .

"You will see our world-girdling military transportation lines evolve into a network of services which will cover the whole earth as our Federal Airways and airlines cover our country today.

"You are going to live not more than 60 hours away from any other point on this globe. The men and women of all nations, whatever their race, color, creed or habits, will be nearer neighbors to you than Californians were to your grandparents.

"Your State appreciates the importance of aviation. It has generously provided opportunities for you to learn to work in this great new industry."

In another message to Tennessee youth, Gov. Prentice Cooper stresses that the "airplane operators as well as the airplane builders of the future, will come from your group and it is believed that this program giving you early practical knowledge of the construction and operation of airplanes will be of service to you, the state and our nation."

In the text of the book it is predicted that the day will come soon when Tennesseeans will fly their own planes by the thousands. Of 500,000 airplanes estimated for the nation in 1950, it is probable that this state will have more than 10,000, it says.

"That means more and better airports will be needed, more small landing facilities, better air markers, more aviation education in the schools, more jobs to design, build, service and operate airplanes and airports—this is the future in sight for the Future Flyers of Tennessee," it adds.

Subjects Covered

Chapter headings in the book indicate the scope of the text. These include: "Aviation Agencies," "The Rise of the Rocket," "Aeronautical Terms," "Today's Commercial Planes," "Airplanes of Tomorrow," "The Story of Model Airplanes," "What Makes an Airplane Fly," "Qualifying for a Job in Aviation," and "Facts About the Weather."

Aviation history in the State from the air circus of Glenn Curtiss, aviation pioneer, at the Memphis Fairgrounds in 1910, the development of the first commercial flying school in the State to the great airlines of today is covered.

It explains the way the State finances its aviation projects—including the book itself—by a tax of seven cents a gallon on aviation gasoline sold inside the State. This money is earmarked for promotion of aviation—half for city and county where collected and the rest for the State bureau's use.

The Frank G. Brewer Trophy certificate of honorable mention, presented the Tenesseee Bureau of Aeronautics by Vice-President Henry A. Wallace last December "for outstanding contributions to the development of air youth in the field of education and training" is reproduced in the book.

A Respect for Others' Property

The Family

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The Teen-ager was showing little Jackie, seven years old, her precious collection of birds' nests, feathers, and eggs which she had gathered and arranged with much loving care. After giving a sweeping look at the imposing array, Jackie retreated to the far corner of the room and, picking up a ball which unfortunately was at hand, said in a cadence of 1-6-4 of the musical scale, "I'm going to throw this."

Nancy drew in her breath with sudden hurt as the ball hit and smashed a green heron's egg which had been particularly hard to get. She would have to wait a whole year to replace it.

Jackie looked a bit disturbed and became increasingly so because of sudden coolness on Nancy's part. However, she did, indeed, turn the other cheek, when, on Jackie's departure for home, she handed him a robin's nest and asked, "Would you like to have this for your very own?"

* * *

Not a little surprised at this turn of events, for he really loved Nancy and had never wanted to hurt her, his eyes lighted with pleasure as he replied, "Oh yes, I'd love it."

Having heard her speak of herself as an ornithologist, and especially retaining the "ist" in memory, he told his mother on arriving home that he wanted to be a "fifth-columnist" like Nancy! But the point is, he was always most careful afterwards when around her collection because wasn't he now a collector with one beautiful nest to begin with? Indeed he developed quite an interest in birds for a little fellow.

Given something a little out of the ordinary to care for and call their own, little people can be helped to have more respect for the property of others.

There was the Teen-ager herself! When about three years old she loved nothing better than to prop a big magazine in her lap and vigorously turn the pages for her own amusement. Or it might be one of Mother's cherished snapshot albums which the latter had put together with loving care.

Nancy was rather too enthusiastic in turning the pages, with the result that a corner, or sometimes the whole page, would be torn in her eagerness to get to the next page. So Mother put on that cap too little used—the thinking cap.

* * *

She bought a sturdy scrapbook at the five-and-ten and with Nancy's help, indiscriminating though it was at times, pasted in this book interesting pictures cut out of old magazines — pictures of babies, animals, mamas, daddys and anything that made for an interesting art exhibit.

Together they stuck them in while Mother told Nancy this was HER picture album and everyone must be very careful to help her keep it neat and pretty. The child grasped the point, and, from the act of being careful in handling her own precious property, quickly learned that all picture books were to be be treated the same careful way.

Just a little guidance out of this or that careless and harmful trait, and a future citizen learns his first lessons in respecting the property of others. O. F. DeG.

Teen-Agers Doing A Big Work

London

Testing the high explosives produced in Britain's shell-filling factories is the daily job of 600 teenage girls. Officially known as chemical analysts, they work in the laboratories of the Chemical Inspection Department of the Ministry of Supply, and are largely responsible for the destructive efficiency of rocket propellants and 12,000-pound bombs.

The idea of employing 17-year-old girls as explosive testers evolved three years ago, when there was a shortage of skilled analytical chemists. The Ministry of Supply took over school laboratories and instituted a three-months' course in the rudiments of explosive chemistry for girls who already had academic credits in science or mathematics. Today, two-thirds of the young chemists came direct from schools in all parts of the United Kingdom.

Through the Editor's Window

'Needful to the Imagination'

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Solitude," wrote Dryden, "is as needful to the imagination as society is wholesome for the character." The emphasis in modern living, however, seems almost exclusively on "society." Most of us need more solitude.

One little girl in our neighborhood plays happily by herself by the hour. She has plenty of little friends, and gets along all right with them; but she is imaginative, resourceful, and therefore at times "enjoys herself"—literally. Her wise young mother doesn't say, "Why don't you go play with Betty (or Barbara or Mary)?" She evidently realizes a normal person's need of intervals of solitude. Yet how many children are never encouraged to develop these quiet times. If forced to be alone they come to associate it with lack—lack of "something to do," or lack of companions. Unconsciously their parents help to bring this about because of their own attitude.

* * *

Solitude, to those who know its values, is not a lack, but an abundance. It is rich in opportunities everyone needs. It is out of times of solitude that most of our inventions have been developed, that great poetry has been written, that beautiful music has been composed. The men and women who have contributed lastingly to deeper living have been those who knew how to be alone. When a chance for solitude came they didn't have to fill it with dinner guests or a movie or a trip somewhere lest they be left alone for a while. In other words, they did not fear it. Instead, they filled it to the brim with quiet interests, with nourishment for the inner man, or with beauty for the inward eye.

Children can and should be taught to enjoy periods of solitude. The family that guards each individual's right to his time alone, and encourages it, is making a valuable contribution to a world that is all too likely to confuse achievement with merely running about en mass.

* * *

"I love tranquil solitude," sings the poet Shelley. If indeed one can learn to associate tranquillity with solitude, one has gone far on the road away from fear of it. Amid the welter of criticism usually leveled at the public schools one oddly enough never hears a complaint that they do not teach young people how to enjoy on occasion being alone; and yet this seems to us a very serious omission in education. The private schools—not compelled to deal with such numbers—do better at it, perhaps, but should do better still. The home, where it should be taught most effectively of all, is often entirely unaware that it even should be taught!

And in the meanwhile the child of all this unconscious neglect grows to manhood or womanhood without having acquired the habits of quiet study, self-examination, and creative activity that thrive in times spent happily alone. In fact, awaking at some later date to a realization of what he has missed, he must deliberately and persistently cultivate in himself, sometimes under great difficulties, a joy in being alone, if he would learn to see with what Wordsworth calls,

"the inward eye,
Which is the bliss of solitude."

National Film Library Urged

A national public film library, financed in part by the film industry, has been recommended by Archibald MacLeish, Librarian of Congress. The Library of Congress is making a limited film collection, which MacLeish is reported as saying is already larger than the better-known collection in the vaults of the National Archives. (Film News, February, 1944.)

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Vocational and liberal arts courses.
Write for Cornish School or Junior College catalogue.
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Boarding and Country Day
Primary thru High School
Accredited College Preparation
General Courses, Arts, Sports
Mrs. R. C. Rounds, Lexington St., Waltham, Mass.

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For young women
Ten miles from Boston's advantages. Two years Junior College, one year High School. Academic, Home Ec., Secretarial, Merchandising, Fashion, Pre-nursing, Art, Music, Dramatics. Winter sports, golf, riding, swimming. 30-acre campus. Catalog. Guy M. Winslow, Pres., 170 Woodland Road, Auburndale, Mass.

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Resident Country School for children who attend Christian Science Sunday School. Grades through ninth. Unusual opportunities in music. Summer camp. Viewbooks.
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FAITH BICKFORD
Director
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SPECIAL SUMMER
6 Weeks' Day Course
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8 Weeks' Evening Courses
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Taught by Network Professionals, for Beginner & Advanced students, include:
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• NEWSCASTING • ACTING
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R.K.O. BLDG., RADIO CITY, N. Y.
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DAY SCHOOLS

Berkeley Hall Day School
PRE-SCHOOL THROUGH NINTH GRADE
Enrollment for Summer Play School is filled
FALL TERM—SEPTEMBER 19
You are invited to visit the campus, to observe first-hand our methods and equipment.
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BR. 21237
CR. 50197
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BEVERLY HILLS, CALIFORNIA

A HELPFUL SCHOOL DIRECTORY
As a help to you in selecting a school for children in your family, The Christian Science Monitor publishes advertisements from high standard schools. Look for these advertisements on the Saturday Education Page.

British Isles

BOYS' SCHOOLS

FAN COURT
Longcross, Surrey, England
Prepares Boys 7-14 for Public Schools.
60 acres park lands and playing fields.
20 miles from London.
Experienced Staff Individual Attention
Apply Headmaster Tel. Longcross 326

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THE TRIANGLE
Secretarial Training College
WAR TIME COURSES AT
South Molton Street London, W. 1
MAYfair 5306-7-8
& Gerrards Cross, Bucks.
Fulmer 256

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OAKLANDS
School for Girls
Liberal Education in homelike surroundings
Staff of Graduate Specialist Teachers
Careful Individual Training
Music—Drama—Art
Swimming Pool Hard Tennis Court
Beautiful Woodland Country
Prospectus: Apply Headmistress
WELWYN, HERTS
Telephone Welwyn 97

DAY SCHOOLS

HEATHERLEA SCHOOL
FOR BOYS and GIRLS from 4-11 years
GREEN LANE, LIVERPOOL 18
Tel. Allerton 1484

The advertisements published on the Education Page of The Christian Science Monitor each Saturday direct you to schools whose standards appeal to Monitor Readers.

BOYS' SCHOOLS

NARGA SCHOOL for BOYS
—is a School of Constructive Thinking
Fits boys for Army promotion or Defense Industries. Military corps. 6th grade through High School. Home-like. College Accredited. Teaches How-to-Study. New Gym and Pool. 85 miles south of Chicago. Endowed. Protestants invited to write for CATALOG: Col. L. M. Bittinger, Box M, Onarga, Ill.

VERMONT ACADEMY
100 boys from 12 states — small classes. Aeronautics and other "war courses." Skiing and Outing Club. Moderate tuition. Southern Vermont, near railroad to New York (218 miles) and Boston (115 miles).
L. B. Leavitt, Headmaster, Saxtons River, Vt.

STAUNTON MILITARY ACADEMY
Distinguished for excellent academic, military and athletic training. In beautiful, historic Shenandoah Valley of Virginia. High altitude. Unexcelled health record. Modern fireproof buildings. R. O. T. C. Unit has highest Government rating. Separate Junior School. Visitors welcomed. For catalogue address Superintendent, Box 12, Staunton, Virginia.

AUGUSTA MILITARY ACADEMY
Country location in the famous Shenandoah Valley of Virginia. Fully accredited preparation for West Point, Annapolis, all universities. Experienced faculty. R.O.T.C. All sports. Gymnasium, indoor swimming pool. 79th session. Write for catalog. Col. T. J. Roller or Maj. C. S. Roller, Jr., Fort Defiance, Va.
Capacity Enrollment Last Year

BORDENTOWN MILITARY INSTITUTE
For almost 60 years this accredited school has been preparing boys for disciplined and successful lives as American citizens.
College preparatory, general and business courses.
Boys taught how to study. R. O. T. C. All sports. 100-acre campus. Near Trenton. Junior School. Summer session. Catalog. Registrar, Box C, Bordentown, New Jersey.

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55th year. Fully accredited. Excellent faculty and equipment. Individualized instruction. Small classes. Balanced Program. R. O. T. C. 200-acre Campus. Gym, sports, dramatics, swimming, equitation. Prepares for business or college. Write for Catalog.
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Admiral Billard Cruises
AUGUST CRUISE on famous SCHOONER YANKEE starts Aug. 4th, ends Sept. 1st. Limited number of spaces available for young men 14 to 18. Combine preinduction training with recreation aboard a ship which has sailed around the world three times.
Write for catalog.
Admiral Billard Academy
New London, Connecticut

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT ACADEMY
Naval and military training. 8th grade—high school. Accredited. Classes preparing for U. S. Gov't. Academies. All sports. band. Apply early.
Adm. S. S. Robison, U. S. N. (Ret.). Sept. Catalog, Box CM Pine Beach, N. J.

COEDUCATIONAL

KENTS HILL SCHOOL and JUNIOR COLLEGE
Coed. College Preparatory—two years Junior College. Secretarial Science, Pre-nursing, Merchandising, Advertising, Electricity, Meteorology, Pre-flight Aviation. Strong mathematics and science. Ideal location for winter sports. Established 1824. Endowed $675 rate. Catalog. William Warren Dunn, Box 56, Kents Hill, Me.

THE BOYESEN SCHOOL
(An accredited school)
4815 Drexel Blvd., Chicago, Ill.
Boarding and Day School for Girls and Boys. Kindergarten and 8 Grades.
PHONE DREXEL 6081
Address Austa Boyesen, Principal

St. Johnsbury Academy
St. Johnsbury, Vt.
A fine old New England Academy modernly equipped. Coeducational. Tuition moderate. College Preparatory, General, Secretarial, Agricultural, and Home Economics. *Address Stanley R. Oldham, Principal, Box C, St. Johnsbury, Vt.*

Daycroft
NOROTON HILL, STAMFORD, CONN.
High academic standards. Children attend Christian Science Sunday School. Grades I-XII. Boarding and Day. College preparatory. Send for catalog or call New York Office. MU. 5-3668
Summer Club July 1st-Aug. 31st

The FORMAN Schools
FOR BOYS • FOR GIRLS
LITCHFIELD, CONN.
By thoroughly integrated scholastic training, in conjunction with daily study of the great character building facts of the Bible, the Forman Schools develop in youth the breadth of vision that prepares for truly democratic living in the post-war world.

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☆ An interesting, illustrated periodical which will, upon request, be sent regularly without charge.
The PRINCIPIA
SAINT LOUIS 12, MISSOURI
Founded 1898
Upper School • Senior College
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The Jean Turner Art School
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Write or Phone for Information
COMMERCIAL ART
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New commodious quarters:
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The COOPER UNION ART School Founded 1859
FREE Day and Evening Courses
• COLLEGE level Fine and Vocational Arts: *Architecture, Painting, Sculpture, Advertising, Industrial Design, Costume and Textile.* Supplementary Photography, Typography, Lettering, Anatomy, etc.
• NO PREVIOUS Art training required. Must be high school graduate and pass aptitude tests. Apply until Aug. 10 to begin term Sept. 19.
• SEND for catalog. Address Room 205-D.
Cooper Union, Cooper Sq., New York 3, N. Y.

To People who want to write
but can't get started

Do you have that constant urge to write but the fear that a beginner hasn't a chance?
Then listen to what the editor of Liberty said on this subject:
"There is more room for newcomers in the writing field today than ever before. Some of the greatest of writing men and women have passed from the scene in recent years. Who will take their places? Who will be the new Robert W. Chambers, Edgar Wallace, Rudyard Kipling? Talent is still rare and the writer still must learn his craft, as few of the newcomers nowadays seem willing to do. Fame, riches and the happiness of achievement await the new men and women of power."
Sells 2 Articles Halfway Through Course

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THE NEWSPAPER Institute of America offers a free Writing Aptitude Test. Its object is to discover new recruits for the army of men and women who add to their income by fiction and article writing. The Writing Aptitude Test is a simple but expert analysis of your latent ability, your powers of imagination, logic, etc. Not all applicants pass this test. Those who do are qualified to take the famous N. I. A. course based on the *practical* training given by big metropolitan dailies.
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You "cover" actual assignments such as metropolitan reporters get. Although you work at home, on your own time, you are constantly guided by experienced writers. It is really fascinating work. Each week you see new progress; in a matter of months you can acquire the coveted "professional" touch. Then you're ready for market with greatly improved chances of making sales.
Mail the Coupon Now
But the first step is to take the Writing Aptitude Test. It requires but a few minutes and costs nothing. So mail the coupon now. Make the first move towards the most enjoyable and profitable occupation — writing for publication! Newspaper Institute of America, One Park Avenue, New York 16, N. Y.
(Founded 1925)

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Send me, without cost or obligation, your Writing Aptitude Test and further information about writing for profit as promised in The Christian Science Monitor, July 8th.
Miss
Mrs.
Mr.
Address
(All correspondence confidential. No salesman will call on you.) 69-H-664

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Today's Closing Quotations on New York Stock Exchange and N.Y. Curb

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	2	62¾	62	62	—1
Adams Exp .15e	3	13	12⅞	13	
Adams-Millis ½e	1	31	31	31	
Addressog-Mult 1	2	23¾	23¾	23¾	
Air Reduction 1a	5	41¾	41½	41½	
Alaska Juneau	21	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	
Alleghany Corp	14	2¾	2⅝	2¾	+ 1/8
Alleghany pf	53	33	32⅜	32¾	+ ½
Alleg pr pf	1	55½	55½	55½	+ ½
Alleg LudSt! .70e	4	29¼	29⅛	29⅛	+ ⅛
Allen Indust ¾ag	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
Allied Mills 2e	2	30½	30½	30½	
Allied Strs 1	53	21⅝	20½	21⅝	+1⅛
Allis Ch Mfg ½e	9	40⅜	40	40⅜	+ ⅛
Alpha P Cem ½ae	3	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
Amal Lea	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
Amerada Pet 2½e	5	1103/2	110	110½	+ ½
Am AgChDel 1.20	1	28½	28½	28½	+ ⅜
Am Airlines 1½g	6	71⅜	71½	71⅜	
Am Bk Note .60e	4	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞	+ ⅛
Am Bank N pf3	†110	67	66½	67	
Am Bosch ½ae	7	18⅝	18⅜	18½	
Am Brake Sh ¾4e	9	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	
Am Cable & Rad	148	13⅛	12⅜	13⅛	+ ⅞
Am Can 3	2	92	92	92	+ ½
Am Car&Fdy 4g	21	40½	40¼	40½	+ ½
Am Car&F pf3½ae	4	79½	79½	79½	
Am Chain & C 2	1	27¼	27¼	27⅛	
Am Chicle 4a	† 70	120	120	120	+ ¼
Am Colortype .30e	3	14⅛	13⅝	14⅛	+ ⅜
Am Crystal Sugar	25	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	+ ¼
Am Crys S pf 6	† 20	1033/4	1033/4	1033/4	
Am Distil	1	26½	26½	26½	+ ⅛
Am Encaus Tilling	4	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ¼
Am European ¼ae	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
Am & For Pow	10	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
Am&FP$7pf3½k	1	96½	96½	96½	+ ½
Am&FP 2pf	8	22⅞	22⅜	22⅞	+ ⅜
Am Hide & Leath	58	5¾	5⅜	5¾	+ ⅜
Am Ice	7	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ¼
Am Internat .20e	4	9¾	9⅛	9⅜	— ⅛
Am Locomotive½ae	38	19¾	19⅜	19⅝	+ ⅛
Am Locom pf 7	2	92½	92½	92½	+ ½
Am M&Fdy .80	5	16¾	16⅜	16⅜	— ¼
Am M&Met ½ae	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
Am Metal ½ae	9	24⅞	24½	24⅞	+ ⅜
Am Metal pf 6	† 20	123	123	123	
AmNewsCo 1.80	† 40	26⅛	36½	26⅛	— ⅛
Am Pow & Lt	10	3	2⅞	3	
Am P&L $6 pf	12	52	50¾	52	+ ¾
Am P&L $5 pf	9	47½	46⅞	47½	+ ¾
Am Rad&StS .20e	38	12	11⅞	12	
Am R Mill .40e	33	17⅛	17	17	+ ⅛
Am RollMpf4½	† 10	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛	+ ½
Am SafetyRaz ½ae	3	17¼	17	17⅜	+ ½
Am Seating ½ag	2	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ¼
Am Sh Bldg 2e	†240	30¾	30½	30½	+ ¼
Am Smelt & R 2	7	43	42⅞	43	+ ¼
Am Snuff 1.80e	1	43¼	43¼	43¼	+ ¼
Am Stl Fdrs 2	46	27½	27	27½	+ ¾
Am Stores ¾ae	2	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ¼
Am Sug Ref 2e	3	44½	44¼	44½	+ ¼
Am Tel & Tel 9	12	163⅞	163½	163¾	+ ¾
Am Tobacco 3a	5	72½	72⅛	72⅜	+ ⅜
Am Tob B 3a	3	73	72¾	73	+ ¼
Am Type Fdrs ½ae	4	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	+ ¼
Am Viscose 1e	3	48¼	47¾	48¼	+ ½
Am Wat Wks	23	9¼	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
Am Woolen	6	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ¼
Am Wool pf 4k	4	83¾	83¾	83¾	+ ⅛
A Zinc L & S	46	6⅛	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
Anaconda ½ae	† 36	27⅞	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
Anac W&C ¼4e	† 2	32¼	31	32¼	+1½
Armour & Co	42	6¾	6⅝	6¾	+ ⅛
Arm&Co prpf 4½k	1	93	93	93	+ ¾
Armour & Co pf	†120	109½	109½	109½	+ ½
Armstrong Cork½ae	3	44	43¾	43¾	— ¼
Arnold Const ½	7	11⅞	11½	11⅞	+ ⅜
Artloom Corp .20	1	12½	12½	12½	+ ¼
Assd DryGoods¾ae	40	16¾	16½	16¾	+ ⅜
Assd D Gds1pf6	† 60	101½	101½	101½	— ½
Assd DGd 2 pf7	† 70	100	100	100	
Atch T&SF 4½ae	19	70¾	69¾	70¾	+1
Atch T & S pf 5	13	96½	96½	96½	— ½
Atl Coast L 1½ae	17	42¼	41⅞	42⅛	+ ⅜
Atl G&W Indies 3g	1	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	+ ¼
Atl Refining ½ae	12	32⅛	31¾	32⅛	+ ½
Atlas Corp ¾ae	5	14¾	14½	14¾	+ ⅜
Atlas Pow pf 5	† 70	117¼	117	117	— ¼
Aust Nicholls	28	12⅜	11¾	12⅜	+ ¼
Aviation Corp. 10e	13	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
Bald Loco ct ¾4e	101	22⅝	22⅜	22½	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio	157	10	9⅞	10	+ ¼
Balt & Ohio pf	16	18½	18¼	18⅜	+ ⅛
Bangor & Ar	3	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
Barber Asph	2	23¾	23½	23¾	— ¼
Barker Bros ¼ae	1	17½	17½	17½	+ ¼
Barnsdall Oil .60	10	17⅞	17¾	17⅞	+ ⅛
Bath Ir Wks 3e	1	17	16⅞	16⅞	
Bayuk Cigars 1½	1	31½	31½	31½	+ ½
Beatrice Cr 1.70e	5	34⅜	34¼	34⅜	+ ⅛
Beat Cr pf 4¼	† 10	106	106	106	— ½
Beech Airc 1g	12	97⅞	93¾	97⅛	+ ⅜
Bell Airc 1e	15	13⅜	13	13	
Bendix Aviat 1⅓ae	4	41	41	41	+ ½
Benef Ind Ln .60e	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	
Best Foods 1e	14	19¼	19	19⅛	
Beth Steel 3e	15	65⅞	65½	65⅝	+ ¼
Beth Steel pf 7	3	125½	125½	125½	
Bigelow-Sanf 1e	1	48	48	48	+ ⅜
Blaw-Knox .30e	7	10⅜	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
Bliss&Laugh ½ae	1	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	
Boeing Airplane 1e	16	15⅜	15	15	— ¼
BohmAl&Br 1⅓ae	1	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞	+ ⅜
Bon Ami B 2½	† 10	51	51	51	—1
Bond Strs 2	2	42⅞	42¾	42⅞	+ ⅜
Boxden Co .80e	2	33¾	33¾	33¾	+ ⅛
Borg-Warner 1.60	1	40½	40½	40½	
Boston & Maine	10	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
Bower RollBear 1e	1	42¼	42¼	42¼	
Braniff Airw .60	4	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	+ ¼
Bridgeport Br 1	7	12⅜	12⅛	12¼	
Briggs Mfg 2	10	37⅞	37½	37⅞	+ ⅜
Bklyn Un Gas ¼ae	5	21⅞	21½	21⅞	+ ⅜
Brunswick-Bal ½ae	10	22⅞	22¼	22⅞	+ ⅜
Bucyrus-Erie .30e	16	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	+ ⅛
Budd Mfg	294	12¼	11¾	12¼	+ ¾
Budd Mfg pf	†130	183	179¾	183	—5
Budd Mfg$5pf5	†700	71¾	70¾	71½	+1⅛
Budd Wheel ¼ae	65	11	10¾	11	+ ¼
Bullard Co ½ae	3	19¼	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
Buffalo Forge .90a	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	
Bulova Watch 2	4	40	39	40	+1⅛
Burling Mills .80e	4	32⅜	32¼	32⅜	+ ⅛
Burr AdMach .40e	19	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
Bush Term ¼ae	2	6¾	6½	6¾	+ ¼
Bush TB pf2¼k	†100	49⅝	49	49	—1
Butler Bros .30e	6	12⅜	12¼	12¼	
Butte C & Z ¼ag	4	3⅞	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
Byers AM Co ¼ae	5	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅜
Byers pf 7	130	85	85	85	+1½
Calif Pack 1½g	4	30	30	30	
Callahan Z-Lead	4	1¼	1¼	1¼	
Calumet&Hec .40e	8	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
Campbell Wy ½ae	9	21¾	21⅝	21¾	+ ¼
Can Dry GAle ½ae	3	29¼	29½	29½	— ¼
Canad Pacific h½ae	85	11¾	11⅜	11⅝	+ ¼
Capital Adm A	1	10	10	10	+ ⅛
Carc C & O 5	† 10	1103/2	1103/2	1103/2	+ 1½
CarpenterSt l 1¼e	2	31⅞	31¾	31⅞	+ ⅜
Carriers&Gen .20	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
Case Jl Co ¾4e	9	28⅜	28	28⅛	+ ¼
Case (JI) pf 7	† 20	146¼	145½	145½	— ¾
Caterpil Tractor 2	1	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞	+ ⅜
Celanese Cp 1-35f	5	37¼	37¼	37¼	+ ⅜
Celanese 7 pf 7	†160	119¾	119¾	119¾	
Celotex Corp ½	6	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	+ ⅜
Celotex Cp pf 1	† 70	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	+ ⅜
Cent Aguirre 1½	5	2	2	2 1/16	
Cent Foundry	10	4¼	4	4⅛	
Cent IllLtpf4½	† 50	1103/4	1103/4	1103/4	+ ¼
Cent R R N J	6	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ½
CenturyRibM .10e	1	10½	10½	10½	
Cerro de Pas 2¼e	2	36	36	36	
Certain-teed Prod	3	8½	8⅜	8½	+ ¼
Certain-teed6pf	† 130	90½	90	90	— ½
Checker Cab	5	45	44	45	+2
Ches & Ohio 3	11	46⅜	46	46⅜	+ ⅜
Chi & E Ill ½pg	3	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
Chi & E Ill A 1e	5	16½	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
Chi Grt West	22	7¼	7¼	7¼	
Chi Grt W pf 1¾4k	9	24⅜	24¼	24¼	
Chi Mall Or .30e	1	18	18	18	
Chi No West wi	24	28¾	28½	28½	— ⅛
Chi No West pf wi	41	59¾	59¼	59⅝	+ ½
Chi Pneu Tool 2	10	19⅞	19⅜	19⅞	+ ½
Chi Yellow Cab 1	3	18	17¼	18	+ ¾
Childs Co	4	3½	3	3	
Chrysler Corp 1½ae	12	96⅛	95½	95⅝	+ ¼
City I&F 1.20	2	23¼	23	23¼	+ ¼
City I&F pf6½	† 50	105¾	105¾	105¾	
City Invest	† 2	66	65	66	+2
City Stores	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
Clev E l pf 4½	† 10	114	114	114	+ ½
Cluett Peab 1e	2	39	39	39	+ ¼
Coca-Cola 3a	1	131½	121½	131½	+1½
Coca-Cola A 3	† 3	64	64	64	
Colgate-Palm ½a	3	28⅜	28⅛	28⅜	+ ¼
Collins & Aik ½ae	2	34¾	24⅜	34¾	— ¼
Col & South	† 2	21¼	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅜
Col Fuel & Iron 1	23	19¾	18¾	9¼	+1¼
ColumB'castA.80e	3	13	13	13	
Colum G&E .10e	47	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
Col G&E 6 pf 6	1	82¾	82½	82½	— ¼
Col G&E 5 pf5	† 1	78	77¾	78	+ ¼

Sales to 11 a. m. (est.) 90,000
Previous day's sales 1,277,430
1944 volume to date 138,978,165
1943 volume to date 175,653,072

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Friday	56.0	Prev. day	55.8
Month ago	52.8	Year ago	52.5
1944 high	56.0	1944 low	49.5

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Colum Pict ½ag	6	21⅝	21½	21½	+ ½
Comi Credit 2	2	42½	42½	42½	— ⅛
Comi Inv Tr 2.40	6	48¾	48	48¾	+ ⅜
Comi Solvents .30e	12	18⅛	17⅞	18	+ ¼
Com'with&South	130	1	1	1	
Com & So pf 2½k	5	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝	— ⅜
Com Ed 1.40	13	27⅞	27½	27⅞	+ ⅛
Conde Nast ½ae	5	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
Congoleum-Nairn 1	5	27	27	27	
Consol Gigpf4¾	†130	9½	96½	96½	+ ½
Cons Copper .20g	1	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	
Cons Edison 1.60	20	24¾	24½	24¾	+ ¼
Cons Film Ind	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	
Cons Film pf ½k	6	24¼	24	24	
ConsLaundries .35e	10	13	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
Cons Nat Gas 1a	1	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	+ ⅛
Cons RR Cuba pf	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
Cons Vultee 1½ae	25	15	14⅞	14⅞	
Cons Vul pf 1¼	3	23⅜	23	23⅜	+ ⅝
Consol'n Coal	2	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	— ⅛
Consol Coal pf2½	2	47½	47½	47½	+ ½
ConsumP pf4½	† 30	107	107	107	
Container Corp¾4e	3	27	26¾	26¾	— ¼
Cont Bak ½ae	27	9⅝	9⅜	9½	+ ⅛
Cont Can ½ae	3	42	41¾	42	+ ⅛
Cont Diam F .30e	2	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛
Cont Ins 1.60a	2	44¾	44½	44½	— ⅝
Cont Motors .30e	28	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
Cont Oil Del .60e	17	32½	32¼	32½	+ ⅛
Cooper Bess 1	8	19	18½	19	+ ¾
Cooper Bess pf3	† 50	45	44½	44½	—1
CopperweldStl .80	2	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
Corn Exch 2.40	† 20	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	+ ⅜
Corn Prod 2.60	6	59	58¾	59	— ¼
Corn Prod pf 7	† 10	183¼	183¼	183¼	+ ¼
Cornell-D E .40e	9	23⅞	23⅜	23⅞	+ ¾
Coty Inc .15e	9	7	6⅞	7	
Coty Interna	† 2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
Crane Co 1	8	26¾	26½	26¾	— ⅛
Crane Co pf 3½	1	25	25	25	
Crucible Steel 3g	15	36¾	36⅛	36⅞	+ ¾
Crucible Stl pf 5	4	80¾	80½	80¾	
Cuba R R pf	†120	25	24¾	24¾	+ ¾
Cuban-A Sug .40g	2	16¾	16¾	16¾	
Cudahy Packing	4	27½	27	27⅜	— ⅛
Curtis Publishing	11	9½	9¼	9½	+ ⅛
Curtis Pub pr pf3a	3	54	53½	53½	
Curtis-Wright ¾ag	21	6	5¾	6	+ ⅛
Curtis-Wr A 1e	2	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	— ¼
Cutler-Ham .70e	3	26⅜	26¼	26¼	+ ⅜
Davega Stores .30e	1	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
Davison Chem 1e	13	15½	15¼	15⅜	+ ⅛
Deere & Co 2g	4	44¾	44⅜	44¾	+ ⅛
Deere & Co pf1.40	31	36⅞	36⅜	36⅜	+ ¾
Deisel-WemG ¾ae	1	21	21	21	
Del & Hudson	32	36⅞	36⅜	36⅞	+1
Del Lack & West	27	9	8¾	9	+ ¼
Detroit Edi .90e	3	20¾	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
Devoe&Ray A 1	†100	38	37⅞	38	+ ½
Diam Match 1⅓	3	31¾	31	31	+ ¾
Diam Match pf1½	1	40¾	40¾	40¼	— ¾
Gen Am Inv 1g	26	13⅞	13⅛	13½	— ⅜
GenAmTrans 1¼ae	1	48¾	48⅜	48⅜	— ⅛
Gen Baking .45e	6	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
Gen Baking pf8	† 20	154¾	154¾	154¾	
Gen Bronze .30e	3	11	10⅞	11	+ ¼
Gen Cable	5	7⅛	7⅜	7⅛	+ ⅛
Gen Cable A	4	18⅛	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
GenCable pf5½k	140	98½	98	98	— ½
Gen Elec 1.40	29	39¼	38⅞	39¼	+ ¼
Gen Foods 1.60	7	43¼	43¼	43¼	+ ¼
Gen Fds pf 4½	† 20	112¼	112¼	112¼	— ⅜
Gen G & El A	2	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
Gimbel Bros .65e	7	17¼	17	17	+ ¼
Glidden Co .60e	2	24½	24½	24½	+ ⅛
Gobel Adolf	5	2	2	2	
Gobel Brew .20	1	4	3⅞	4	
Goodrich BF 1e	3	52⅜	52¼	52⅜	+ ⅛
Goodrich B F pf 5	2	102	101⅞	102	
Goodyear T&R 1e	11	48¼	48	48⅜	+ ⅛
Goodyear T&R pf5	1	111¼	111¼	111¼	+ ¼
Goth Hosiery.3/2g	6	15	14⅞	14⅞	
Graham-Paige Mot	31	2⅞	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
Granby Con M 15e	9	5	5	5	— ⅛
GraniteCStl 1.75e	5	15¼	14⅞	15¼	+ ¼
Gt NorIrOre ct 2g	5	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	
Gt NorRy pf 1e	14	26⅛	35⅝	36⅛	+ ⅛
Gt West Sug 1.40e	1	27	27	27	+ ⅛
Gen Motors 1⅓ae	29	65⅜	64⅞	64⅞	— ⅛
Gen Motors pf 5	1	129	129	129	+ ¾
Gen Out Ad ¾4e	15	11½	11	11½	+ ⅞
Gen Prec Eq 1	2	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	+ ⅜
Gen Printink .20e	6	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
Gen P Ink pf 6	† 10	1057/8	1057/8	1057/8	— ⅛
Gen Ry Signal ½ae	11	27	26¼	27	+1¼
Gen Real & Util	23	2	2	2	— ⅛
Gen Refract .60e	6	25	25	25	
GenSCastpf4½k	†160	83½	83½	83½	+ ⅝
Gen Tel 1.60	2	25⅜	25¼	25¼	— ½
Gen Tire&Rub ½ae	1	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝	+ ⅛
Gillette Saf R .80	32	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	+ ¼
Greyhound Corp 1	6	23⅛	23	23	+ ⅛
Grum Airc En 1e	10	15½	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
Guantan Sugar	2	4¾	4¼	4¾	— ⅛
Guantan Sug pf	† 50	156	155	156	+1¼
Gulf Mob & Ohio	18	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	+ ⅜
Gulf M&O pf2½ae	1	56⅜	56⅜	56⅜	+ ⅛
Gulf Oil 1a	5	49¼	48⅞	49¼	+ ⅜
Hamil Watch .20e	9	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
Harb-Walker 1	24	19⅞	19½	19⅞	+ ½
Harb-Walk pf6	† 10	149	149	149	+1½
Hat Corp AmA¼4e	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ¼
Hayes Indust ½ae	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	
Hayes Mfg	43	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	+ ¼
Hercules Motor 1	4	24	23¾	23¾	+ ⅜
HerculesPowder 1e	1	88	88	88	
Hercules P pf 6	† 20	131	131	131	
Hires C E 1.20a	2	22¾	22¾	22¾	+ ½
Hollander&Son¾4e	1	16½	16½	16½	— ¼
Holly Sugar 1	4	17¾	17½	17½	
Homestake Min	8	46	45½	46	+ ½
Houd-Hers B ½ae	4	17⅝	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
Houston Oil	23	13¼	13	13	
Howe Sound 1¼4e	8	37¾	37¼	37¾	+ ¾
Hudson & Man	13	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
Hudson & Man pf	3	10	10	10	+ ⅛
Hud Bay M&S h2	13	27½	27½	27½	+ ⅜
HudsonMotor .20e	23	15⅞	15⅝	15¾	+ ¼
Hupp Motor	10	3⅜	3½	3½	— ⅛
Illinois Central	16	18¾	18¾	18⅝	+ ⅛
Ill CentralLL 4	† 20	63¼	63¼	63¼	— ¼
Il Central pf	6	42	41½	42	+ ½
IndplsPw&Lt .90e	7	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ¼
Indust Rayon 2	4	42½	42½	42½	
Inger-Rand 3e	1	102	102	102	+1¼
InspirationCop½ae	8	12¼	12⅛	12¼	+ ⅛
Interch Corp 1.60	5	39	38¾	39½	+ ¾
Intercon Rubber 1g	2	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	
Interlakelron .35g	160	10	9½	10	+ ½
Int Harvester 2.60	7	78¼	78	78¼	+ ½
Int Harvester pf7	†210	175	175	175	
Int Hydro-Elec A	9	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
IntMinerals&Cl½ae	8	18⅜	18	18	— ⅛
Int Mining	5	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
Int Nick Can 1.60	6	31⅞	31¾	31⅞	+ ⅛
Int Nick Can pf7	†110	132¾	132¼	133	+ ¾
Int Paper	14	19¼	19	19	+ ⅛
Int Paper pf 5	5	83⅞	83½	83½	
Int Ry Cen Am	1	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	+ ¼
Int RyCAPf1¾4k	†120	85½	85	85¼	+ ½
Int Salt 1e	1	45	45	45	+1¼
Int Shoe 1.80	5	39¾	39⅝	39¾	
Int Tel & Tel	63	19	18¾	19	+ ⅛
Int Tel&Tel for ct	10	19	18¾	19	+ ⅛
Interst Dept S ¾4e	5	20	19½	20	+ ½
Johns Manville 1e	3	97⅜	97	97	
Jones&LStl 1½pf	26	26¾	26½	26¾	+ ½
Jones&LStl pf A 5	1	69⅞	69¾	69⅞	
Joy Mfg .80	3	13½	13½	13½	
Kalam St&F .60e	1	20½	20½	20½	— ¼
Kan City South	5	11⅜	11½	11⅜	+ ⅛
Kan City Sou pf2g	1	57	57	57	+1
Kelsey-H WhA1½	2	24¾	24⅝	24¾	
Kelsey-HWB 1⅛ae	6	19⅛	19	19⅛	+ ¼
Kennecott Cop 1e	15	33½	33¼	33½	+ ⅜
Kinney G R Co	3	7	7	7	
Kinney $5pf 3k	†150	68¼	67⅞	68¼	+ ½
Kresge (SS) 1	1	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	+ ⅛
Kress S H 1.60	2	35	24½	35½	— ½
Kroger Grocery 2	1	36	36	36	— ⅛
Laclede Gas pf	† 20	91	90⅞	91	+ ⅞
Lambert Co 1½	3	29⅞	29¾	29⅞	+ ¼
Lehigh Port C ¾4e	2	31	31	31	+ ¼
Lehigh C&N ½ae	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
Lehigh Val Coal	2	2	2	2	
Lehigh Val Coal pf	2	25	25	25	
Lehigh Val RR	12	6⅜	6½	6½	+ ⅛
LehmanCorp1.20a	7	34¾	34¼	34¾	+ ½
Lehn & Fink 1.40	1	21¼	21½	21½	+ ¼
Lib-O-F Glass ½ae	2	52¾	52¾	52¾	
LibbyMcN&L ½ae	22	8¼	8	8¼	
Life Savers 1e	1	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	+ ⅛
Liggett&Myers 3a	1	82¼	82¼	82¼	— ¼
Liggett&My B 3a	1	84½	84½	84½	+ ½
LimaLocomotive1e	10	42¼	42	42¼	+ ¼
Liquid Carbonic 1a	3	27¾	27½	27¾	+ ¼
Lockhead Airc 1e	51	17¼	17	17⅜	+ ⅛
Loew's Inc 2a	5	67½	67¼	67½	+ ¼
Lone Star Cem ¾4e	1	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	— ⅛
Long-B Lumb .10k	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	+ ⅛
Loose-Wil Bis 1a	2	31½	31½	31½	
Lorillard (P)¼e	5	20¼	20	20	
Lorillard P pf 7	† 30	159¾	160	160	+ ¼
Louis Nash 2e	1	90	90	90	+1½
Mack Trucks 1e	7	44	43¾	44	+ ⅛
Macy R H 2a	11	36⅞	36¾	36¾	+ ⅛
Magma Copper ½ae	9	17¾	17½	17½	— ½
Manhattan Shirt 1	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
MaracaiboOEx.05g	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
Marine Midl .16e	29	8¼	8	8	
MarketStRyprpf

News and Comment About Business, Economics and Finance

WFA Raises Wheat Crop Loan Rates

WASHINGTON (AP)—The war food administration has moved to bolster unsteady wheat markets by increasing grower loan rates on the 1944 grain crop by seven cents a bushel. The new rates will average $1.35 a bushel nationally.

The increases were made, the WFA said, in accordance with provisions of the recently extended Price Control Act directing the Administration to take "all lawful action" to assure growers of basic crops prices as near parity as possible.

The parity price of wheat at present is $1.50 a bushel. The new loan rates will reflect 90 per cent of parity compared with previously announced rates designed to reflect 85 per cent.

The higher rates should tend to place a floor of 90 per cent of parity under the grain, inasmuch as the loan provides farmers an alternate outlet should the market offer less.

The increased rates are expected to provide considerable stabilizing influence on wheat markets which have turned wheat on prospects of the largest crop of record. Not many weeks ago prices were pressing against ceilings, which were set at parity, because of poor crop prospects and greatly reduced reserves.

Pullman Has 90 Days To Choose Servicing Or Manufacturing

PHILADELPHIA, July 8 (AP)—Pullman, Inc., must decide within 90 days whether to get rid of its sleeping car manufacturing business or the unit which services such cars.

A divestiture order by a special three-judge court became effective late yesterday when the company failed to appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court within the specified period.

The company also is required to seek court approval of the method by which the disposal is made.

The special tribunal acted under the Sherman and Clayton Anti-Trust Acts. It rejected a Government demand that Pullman, Inc., be ordered to stay in the servicing business, dispose of the car manufacturing business and in the future purchase sleeping cars only on a competitive basis.

Navin, Fay Trustees Of Rutland Railroad

RUTLAND, Vt. (AP)—Federal Judge James P. Leamy has appointed as trustees in bankruptcy for the Rutland Railroad, William E. Navin, present receiver for the road, and Wallace M. Fay of Proctor.

Mr. Fay, a State Senator, is assistant to the President of the Vermont Marble Company and Vice-President of the Pittsford Railroad, owned by the marble concern.

The receivership, in force since May 5, 1938, will be ended and the Rutland road's organization will begin as soon as the Interstate Commerce Commission approves appointments of Messrs. Navin and Fay.

Furniture Stocks Slump

NEW YORK (AP)—Retail furniture stocks will have only about 70 per cent of their normal supplies of new stock this year, Walter M. Engel, president of the New York Furniture Exchange, predicted.

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BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	July 10
Union Savings Bank	July 10
Warren Institution for Savings	July 10
Boston Five Cents Savings Bank	July 15
East Boston Savings Bank	July 15
Eliot Savings Bank	July 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	July 15
Wildey Savings Bank	July 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	July 19
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Aug. 1

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Brookline Savings Bank	July 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	July 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	July 15

Borden Official

A. T. Sozio

Theodore D. Waibel

Elected secretary of the Borden Company, New York, succeeding Walter H. Rebman, who has retired after 42 years of service with the company. Mr. Waibel joined the legal department of the company in 1915 and was appointed assistant-secretary in 1931.

Wholesale Prices Increase 0.4 P. C. In July 1 Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Bureau of Statistics wholesale price index rose 0.4 per cent during the week ended July 1 as a result of sharp increases for most agriculture products.

The index stood at 104.1 per cent of the 1926 average, 0.2 per cent higher than a month ago. 1.1 per cent higher than a year ago, 19.4 per cent above the corresponding week of 1937, and 7.9 per cent above the average for June, 1929.

Commodity Groups	(1926=100) July 1 1944	June 24 1944	P.C. Changes to July 1, 1944, from June 24 1944	July 3 1943
All com'dities	*104.1	*103.7	+0.4	+ 1.1
Farm prod'ts	125.5	123.0	+2.0	— 0.3
Foods	106.7	104.9	+1.7	— 0.8
Hides, leather	116.8	117.7	—0.8	— 1.4
Textile prod	97.3	97.3	.....	+ 0.4
Fuel, lt mtls	83.8	83.8	.....	+ 2.8
Metal & prod	*103.8	*103.8	.....	— 0.1
Build'g mtls	115.9	115.9	.....	+ 5.0
Chem & allied	105.3	105.3	.....	+ 5.1
Housefurn'gs	106.0	106.0	.....	+ 1.6
Miscel com	93.3	93.3	.....	+ 1.9
Raw materials	114.6	113.2	+1.2	+ 0.5
Semi-mfd gds	93.7	93.7	.....	+ 1.1
Manuf'd prods	*101.1	*101.1	.....	+ 1.4
Com other than farm prod'ts	*99.5	*99.5	.....	+ 1.4
Com other than farm, foods	*98.7	*98.7	.....	+ 1.9

*Preliminary.

Obligatory Purchase of Gold

Continued from Page 1

fund, involving new protective clauses not published last April in the "joint agreement by experts." It is now agreed that if and when a currency in the fund depreciates "the member (country) shall compensate the fund by paying to it within a reasonable time an amount of that country's currency equal to the reduction in the gold value of the currency of such member held by the fund."

Curb on Operations

A further protection to the fund, now under active discussion and refinement, is designed in effect to protect the fund against itself. Its future managers are forbidden open market operations. They cannot buy bonds, or other securities. They cannot even buy exchange unless it is offered by a member country for some other country's exchange needed to settle a temporary trade unbalance.

Thus the proposed fund differs fundamentally from the United States Stabilization Fund set up under the Gold Exchange Act of 1934. The United States fund was legally empowered to trade not only in government bonds and foreign exchange but in any kind of "cats and dogs," or even highly speculative offerings, though it has not exercised this legal right and in fact has piled up a small $40,000,000 profit.

It is possible, incidentally, that the Secretary of the Treasury might recommend to Congress, if the new proposed international fund is accepted by Congress, that at least a large part of the United States fund's $1,800,000,000 of gold be used for the United States' gold subscription to the international monetary fund. Final decision would rest, however, with Congress.

Reynolds Metals Finds Ore Reserves

RICHMOND, Va. (AP)—Stockholders of the Reynolds Metals Co. were told that the corporation has located large reserves of aluminum ore in Haiti and Jamaica which promise supplies sufficient for many years.

Walter L. Rice, president of the Reynolds Mining Corp. and vice-president and general counsel of Reynolds Metals, said concessions on ore deposits had been obtained by the company in Haiti and others were being obtained in Jamaica.

R. S. Reynolds, Jr., vice-president and treasurer, reported that the company is working on a number of plans for postwar use of aluminum and that the supply from the aluminum industry now was more than sufficient to meet war production needs.

J. A. Robertshaw, W. S. Watts, W. G. Reynolds and Mr. Rice were elected directors, after having been named to the board some time ago to fill vacancies. Other directors were re-elected at the special meeting, held in lieu of the annual meeting.

Bell Aircraft to Mark Anniversary, Changeover

BUFFALO, N. Y. (AP)—When the Bell Aircraft Corporation starts its tenth year of operation Monday, the anniversary will serve as an approximate milestone marking a production changeover from the P-39 Airacobra to the new high-altitude P-63 King-Cobra fighter.

The last of the Airacobras, the first fighter plane to carry a .37 mm. cannon shooting through a hollow propeller shaft, will roll off the assembly line in a week or two, the company disclosed. It has been the company's principal product since 1939.

More than 7,500 P-39's have been produced.

Department Store Sales Up

WASHINGTON (AP) — Department store sales were 12 per cent higher last week than in the corresponding week last year, the Federal Reserve Board reported.

Social Security Plans Subject Of Sharply Divergent Opinions

By George Ericson

Editor of Financial Pages of The Christian Science Monitor

The question of social security may be deemed rather quiescent with Congress not in session, but the proponents and opponents are by no means resting on their oars. Just this past week the National Association of Insurance Commissioners, through its committee meeting in Chicago, made public a report opposing the expansion of social insurance, including compulsory sickness insurance. Reasons given for opposition were that private plans were favored, that Federal legislation would endanger plans already functioning, that the nation did not have enough experience with the original social security program now in effect, and that more research was required so as to distinguish between meeting essential needs and fostering a socialized nation.

An opposing point of view was given last month by Secretary of Labor Perkins before the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union at Boston, urging that a comprehensive system of social security should be set up now and that it should provide for disability, unemployment, retirement, retraining benefits, specialized protected employment benefits from public works operations and a strong employment placement service in the period of demobilization.

Sees Nation Able to Pay

She felt that larger benefits could be paid the temporarily unemployed and their dependents and that larger annuities should be available to aged workers who would ordinarily have retired except for the war demands. Benefits would come to permanently disabled, the chronically sick, the injured, those too young for old-age payments, and for hospitalization. Widows, orphans and other survivors of workers would be in line for weekly payments to replace their loss of support. "There is no question of our ability to pay for an adequate system of social security at this time," she said.

The problem of security, if by that one means economic security, has never been satisfactorily solved by the mass of individuals. Insecurity until very recently has been accepted as having the same inevitability as the law of gravity, though much of man's energies have been devoted to banishing the uncertainties of his existence.

Now has arisen a demand for governmental guarantees to the individual which seem at variance with the time-honored virtues of independence, thrift, self-reliance and effort. This demand stems in large part from the industrialization of society which has resulted at times in mass unemployment for which the individual certainly cannot be held responsible.

Everyone Seeks Security

Everyone seeks some degree of social security. The clash of opinion does not arise because of the goal sought but because of the means to attain it. To what degree should the citizens permit or ask the Government to provide them with this security? Already the State furnishes the guarantees of sanitation, education and protection of police and courts. Is economic security in the same category? Here the answers diverge. No! says Paul F. Cadman, economist of the American Bankers Association. Yes, says Sydney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

Probably the pros and cons are not so far apart as the arguments would make it appear. It cannot be so simply put as this: "We must make a conscious choice between political freedom and guaranteed security."

Rather is it a question of coming to some agreement on what is the minimum help that should be extended to an unfortunate individual without at the same time lessening his desire to work or weakening the incentive to better himself.

Prefer Jobs to Pensions

There never has been any doubt that Americans prefer jobs to pensions. Nor is there any question that they do not on the whole provide against the uncertainties of life better than anywhere else in the world. This is shown by the fact that some 65 million Americans own $130 billion of life insurance and over 46 million have savings accounts. They have saved more in the last year than in any preceding year; they believe in a backlog, in "an anchor to windward."

But through their representatives, they have also indicated their belief that there should be for every individual some measure of economic safety in this competitive, industrialized society. Hence the Social Security Act of 1935 which was liberalized in 1939. This legislation providing for federal old age insurance and federal-state unemployment insurance pointed up the fact that the United States was about 40 years behind other industrial nations in its adoption of a policy of social security. Now it aims apparently to come abreast of the leaders in the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill at present pending in Congress.

Much of the opposition to current social security measures arises out of a devotion to the theory that the individual should stand on his own feet and that help or guarantees of help is a derogation of his independence and dignity; that it would retard enterprise and kill ambition and even cause a deterioration of character since it would make security displace opportunity. Such a position is hardly tenable. People do not stop working or planning even when they have achieved some degree of security by their own efforts.

Obligation of Society

If society has an obligation to the individual, it must be to see that the individual has work or does not starve. As Prof. E. Wight Bakke of Yale says of the Beveridge report: Its basic premise "is that the guarantee of minimum economic security for all citizens is the function of government." This may seem a bit revolutionary to some, but it is adopted today in the thinking of millions. It should not be confused with the ironic Americanism: "He thinks the world owes him a living." The emphasis instead is on the word "minimum." The nation is to place an economic floor below which the citizen need not sink. He will obtain benefits guaranteeing him merely a standard of life at the subsistence level. Such a program surely could not undermine his self-reliance.

Social security programs lose their raison d'etre largely when a nation remains prosperous. They are the product of depression thinking. If depressions could be avoided and work for all maintained, people could successfully plan out their own individual security programs.

Of course, accidents, sickness, disability, still interfere with well-ordered living, and the Wagner bill aims to take care of such vicissitudes also. The compulsory health provisions are extremely controversial and have met with widespread criticism. These, and the costs of the plan, which are undoubtedly heavy but still indefinite, together with the centralization of power, deserve separate treatment. Suffice to say that the nation needs to ponder well and long in making this great change.

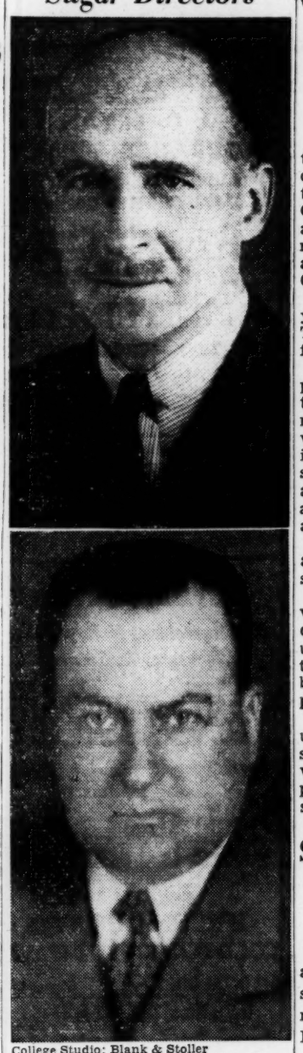
Radio-Equipped Freight Run First on East Coast

RICHMOND, Va. (AP)—A Deisel-powered Seaboard Air Line freight train, equipped with radio communication between the engine and caboose was run this week between here and Florida. S. A. L. officials said it was the first time on the East Coast radio equipment had been used to link both ends of a freight train.

With 72 cars and a business car separating the caboose from the engine, the radio receiving and transmitting unit was put into use.

The first words spoken over the system were, "How's the weather back there?" Aboard the train were a number of Seaboard officials.

Sugar Directors



College Studio; Blank & Stoller

Above: Louis J. Cross and, below, J. H. Riley, elected to the board of directors of the South Coast Corporation, operating sugar plantations and a refinery in Louisiana. Mr. Cross is a partner in the investment firm of Paul H. Davis & Co., Chicago. Mr. Riley is vice-president and director of A. C. Allyn & Co., Chicago, and is a director of the Dubuque Fire & Marine Insurance Co., Dubuque, Iowa, and of the United Printers and Publishers, Inc.

Retail Sales Hold 3 to 7 P. C. Above 4.3 Despite Holiday

NEW YORK (AP)—Despite a country-wide observance of a three-day holiday by many large stores, retail sales volume was estimated at 3 to 7 per cent above a year earlier, Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. reported.

The business research firm said continued purchasing of summer and vacation lines gave a lift to total sales.

"Retailers reported sustained interest in outing merchandise," the weekly trade review said. "Clearance sales of seasonal and some overstocked lines are bringing good consumer response."

Purchasing was described as having slackened, however, in some sections where war output is diminishing.

Large June department store sales increases mainly came from good volume in wines and liquors, children's apparel, fabrics, groceries, men's furnishings and underwear.

Ready-to-wear items held the lead in demand for lighter apparel because of continued warm weather. Main floor departments were busy with beach wear, notions and hosiery selling particularly well. Men's wear was only moderately active.

Sales of some household furnishings increased markedly. Although retail food demand was spotty, dollar volume still exceeded the level of a year ago.

Regional percentage increases were: East 5 to 7, Middle West 1 to 3, Northwest 3 to 6, South 9 to 13, Southwest 1 to 14, Pacific Coast 2 to 6. New England reported a decrease of 0 to 3 per cent.

Heavy Fuel Oil, 'Gas' Stocks Lower

NEW YORK (AP)—Gasoline supplies and heavy fuel oil stores increased in the week ended July 1 while light fuel oil stocks increased, the American Petroleum Institute reported.

Gasoline stores declined 2,441,000 barrels to 83,559,000, compared with 86,000,000 a week earlier and 77,185,000 last year.

Light fuel oil supplies were up 1,032,000 barrels to 35,360,000 while heavy fuel oil stocks decreased 522,000 to 52,235,000. Production of the former was estimated at 4,496,000, compared with 4,337,000 a week ago and 3,556,000 last year. Output of the latter was estimated at 8,872,000 barrels against 8,961,000 last week and 7,781,000 a year ago.

The industry operated at 94.5 per cent of capacity, indicating a crude run to stills of 4,638,000 barrels daily—unchanged from a week earlier. A year ago the total was 3,892,000 barrels.

Daily average domestic gross crude oil production increased 3,550 barrels and totaled 4,586,750, against 4,007,800 a year ago.

Estimated United States gasoline production amounted to 14,052,000 barrels, against 14,066,000 a week earlier.

OPA Boosts Denin 'Safely' Above Parity

WASHINGTON (AP) — Making the first of several increases in cotton textile prices required by the new Stabilization Act, the Office of Price Administration has announced a policy of boosting manufacturers' ceiling "safely" above the parity line required by Congress.

Denim was increased one cent a yard, or approximately 5 per cent. This brought the basic denim fabric to 21.5 cents a yard.

"In formulating revised ceiling prices for denim, OPA has not attempted to reach a final determination as to the minimum price which can be defended as complying with the statute," the agency said. "Instead, it has tentatively adopted a working rule which will assure that ceiling prices are safely above the statutory minimum."

The revised ceiling is effective as of June 30, the day the act was signed by President Roosevelt.

OPA said it is impossible to say what effect manufacturers' increases will have at the retail level until it is decided whether cutters, wholesalers, and retailers will be allowed to increase their denim prices.

Each major cotton textile item under the new act must be considered separately in determining whether OPA ceiling prices reflect parity to cotton growers, OPA said.

Steel Industry's Average Pay At New High in May

NEW YORK (AP)—Pay rolls and average weekly earnings in the steel industry climbed to new record levels in May, the American Iron and Steel Institute said.

Aggregate wages of $145,427,000 in May compared with $138,860,000 in April and $137,404,000 in May of last year. The previous record was $145,285,000, in March of this year.

Wage earners received an average of $1.184 an hour, the institute said, and worked an average of 47.5 hours a week for an indicated average weekly pay check of $56.25.

April earnings on average of $1.19 an hour with a 45.9-hour work week indicated a pay check of $54.60 a week that month.

Previous weekly wage peak was in March when average hourly earnings of $1.159 and a 47.7-hour work week indicated weekly average earnings of $55.30.

Total employees in the industry averaged 569,000 during May against 573,000 in April and 632,000 in May of last year.

Freight Carloadings Up 1.9 P. C. in Week; 5.4 P. C. Above '43

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Association of American Railroads reported that 897,800 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended July 1.

This was an increase of 16,533 cars, or 1.9 per cent, compared with the preceding week; an increase of 45,718 cars, or 5.4 per cent, compared with the corresponding week a year ago, and an increase of 144,060 cars, or 19.1 per cent, compared with two years ago.

Loadings by classification, with increase or decrease from the previous week and the corresponding week a year ago, follow:

	Last Wk	Incr. Over—Pr Wk	Yr Ago
Misc. freight	397,633	8,405	10,723
Less-than-carlot merchandise	106,831	2,989	6,235
Coal	175,440	*89	30,262
Gr. & Gr. Products	58,600	5,267	*1,870
Livestock	13,950	*620	2,193
Forest products	50,044	2,403	5,430
Ore	80,971	*1,117	*8,721
Coke	14,331	705	1,475

*Decrease.

$73,457,000 Utility Financing Planned

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio (AP)—Walter H. Sammis, President of Ohio Edison Co., said the company planned a $73,457,000 refinancing program within the next few months involving retirement of about $20,000,000 of preferred stock and bond issues totaling more than $52,400,000.

Mr. Sammis said a $10,000,000 bank loan, corporate funds, an $18,000,000 preferred stock issue and a $31,000,000 bond issue would supply necessary funds for the financing which will be effected in connection with the Commonwealth & Southern Corp. realignment under the Public Utility Act.

Barge Line Completes Plans to Refund Loans

ST. LOUIS (AP)—The Mississippi Valley Barge Line Company and its subsidiary, the Campbell Transportation Company, have completed plans to refund outstanding equipment loans aggregating approximately $2,000,000, L. Wade Childress, president, said.

The new loan for $1,200,000 will be made with the Mercantile-Commerce Bank and Trust Company, St. Louis; First National Bank of Chicago, and the Colonial Trust Company of Pittsburgh.

Approximately $800,000 on the principal amount of the outstanding loans will be paid by funds received for equipment either sold to or requisitioned by government agencies.

Mr. Childress said the refunding arrangement will be completed about July 10.

OPA Takes Step To Save Pulpwood

WASHINGTON (AP)—In an effort to halt diversion of wood needed as fuel, the Office of Price Administration has announced that producers' prices for pulpwood in the western half of the United States may not exceed existing maximum prices for firewood established at the producers' level through local pricing orders.

Effective July 8, the action will result in some control of prices for pulpwood which were exempted from price control a short time ago to encourage diversion of pulpwood to woodpulp production.

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William J. Hanley, counsel for the defendants, in a statement issued after the pleas were entered, said:

"All of these purely technical violations occurred before Pearl Harbor and in no wise can be construed to be overt, wilful act to give aid and comfort to the enemy."

Woolworth Sales Up

NEW YORK (AP)—June sales of F. W. Woolworth & Co. amounted to $35,164,739, an increase of 1.4 per cent over the $34,686,015 reported for June, 1943.

CLASSIFIED

REAL ESTATE

QUINLAN TERRY & JOHNSON Inc. Realtors. Est. 1876
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Flushing, N. Y. FL. 9-8000

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Colonial duplex on Massachusetts Avenue, next to Arlington Town Hall; excellent location for office with attractive family home, plus an income from property; corner lot, 7-8 rooms, 4 fireplaces, oil heat; double garage. Arl. 3119-W. No agents.

COTTAGE ON LAKE WINNIPESAUKEE
Nicely furnished, electricity; kitchen, large living room with heatilator fireplace; knotty pine finish; 3 bedrooms, bathroom, large screened porch; 2-car garage; boat; nice sandy beach; corner has to dispose of cottage at once; write for particulars, ROSE G. BAKER, Meredith, N. H. Tel. 135.

LEXINGTON, MASS.—Not new, but comfortable, homey and economical to maintain; all modern, 9 rooms, garage; large lot with shade trees and screened summer house; 5 minutes to schools, transportation; $8500 or best offer. Owner, Major J. H. RUSSELL, 32 Harrison St., Taunton 141-J, Mass.

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HOUSEKEEPING cabins for rent, off highway, on farm. One isolated, with piano, for composer or writer. Congenial. MISS ESTHER STEVENS, Franklin, N. H.

SUMMER BOARD

The Lakes Region House
WOLFEBORO, N. H.
In center of town, near attractions; pleasant rooms double, twin beds; hot, cold water; excellent home-cooked food; special week-end rates; congenial clientele.
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BESEN'S FOREST HOUSE, ENFIELD, N. H.
MASOMA LAKE—Perfect retreat in pine forest; fine swimming; excellent meals; rooms, private baths. $30.00 weekly; Sept. 25; booklets.

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BROOKLINE, N. H.—Hillside cottage, fully furnished; casement windows, awnings, electricity, spring water, open fires, frigidaire, 4 bedrooms, bath, pine's view, nearby lake; $100 per month, or $250 per season. Tel. Beacon 5606 or see Morse, R. E. in village.

CAPE COD—Beach cottage available July 22 to 29 and Sept. 1. S. Cahoon, Point of Rocks Road, Brewster, Mass., or Tel. Mys. 4176-R.

SWAMPSCOTT, MASS. — Rooms on ocean front; private home; beach; congenial clientele. 243 Humphry Street.

ROOMS TO LET

AUBURNDALE, MASS.—1 or 2 room suite; beautiful residential section, convenient to trains, busses; housekeeping privileges. Call LaSell 5046.

CAPE COD
Two rooms in a private home in Centerville, Mass. Twin beds. Everything the best. $20 and $25 per week. Tel. Hyannis 574-M.

BOSTON—Attractively furn. single and double rms., comfortable beds; transient or permanent guests; nr. The Christian Science Mother Church. 178 Huntington Ave., S. 6, 3rd floor. Com. 9544.

BOSTON, 96 Gainsboro, Apt. 4—Private home, quiet, refined atmosphere; single, double rms.; transient, perm.; centrally located. Com. 3596.

BOSTON, on The Fenway—One large room for business woman preferred. Call evenings after 7 p. m. KENmore 2129.

LYNN, MASS.—Furnished 2-room apt., July 15-Aug. 5; near beach, Boston bus; reasonable. Box L-8, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BROOKLINE, MASS. (29 Winchester St.)—Double room, 2nd floor, running water; also single rooms. Parking. Lon. 8775.

ONE large room near The Christian Science Mother Church; permanent. CHARLES BREADMORE, Suite 3, 230 Mass. Ave., Boston.

JACKSON HEIGHTS, N. Y.
Furnished room, gentleman, Newtown 9-0465 mornings.

BOSTON, 346 Commonwealth Avenue—Large, sunny room, first floor; hot, cold water; closet. Tel. Com. 9323.

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CLASSIFIED (Continued)

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YOUNG business woman wants clean quiet room, kitchen privileges, Manhattan. Write Box S-25, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

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30-ACRE FARM—HOME COOKING
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HOMELIKE village house near Christian Science church; day or week; excellent food; reasonable rates. Box 54, Tamworth, N. H.

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Quiet, harmonious home for rest and study; gas heat; experienced care if needed. (Management Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1917). State License. 12 Mason Ter., Lon. 1090.

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IMMEDIATELY
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STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
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Packers and Movers—Asp. 4681, Brookline, Mass.

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WANTED—Printer or linotype operator, in non-defense town. Good pay. The Granville Sentinel, Granville N. Y.

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR DEFENSE POSITIONS
Persons now employed on war work will not be accepted for any of the positions advertised in this column.

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WE BUY all kinds of household furniture and dishes. BRESLAU FURNITURE COMPANY, 109 Warren Street, Boston. Hig. 1016.

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Wedding Gifts of Silver
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AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

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FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
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Prompt Service. Boston's Finest Pen Shop.

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SEE NEXT PAGE

CLASSIFIED
(Continued)

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Help in the war effort at Raytheon making electronic equipment for our boys over there.

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NO EXPERIENCE NECESSARY
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SENIOR ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
JUNIOR ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
Electrical Engineering Technicians

DESIGN DRAFTSMAN
SERVICE ENGINEERS

The above positions offer good salaries, postwar opportunities, and interesting work in a good environment. Bring proof of citizenship and certificate of availability.

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175 STATE STREET, BOSTON

Help Wanted Men

POSITIONS open now for young men for general work. Experience not necessary.

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PETERS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
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ENGRS: TOOL, PROCESS, PROD Arr
ENGRS: M E, E E, C E, chem Arr
SUPTS & ASSTS: Steel Arr
TURN FOREMEN: Steel Arr
INDUSTRIAL & METHODS ENGRS Arr
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NEW YORK 7, NEW YORK
A PLACEMENT SERVICE
Executives, Sales and Office Personnel
Men, Women and Juniors
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Miami, Florida
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SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

MAN, high school and two years' university education, 18 years' accounting and internal auditing experience, desires a permanent position as hotel auditor or any other lucrative position. Write Box C-22, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

LOOKING for executive ability with youth, imagination, initiative, based on educational background, and practical experience? Interested in hotel management, field and personnel work. W. H. Coleman, Jr., 819 Anacapa Street, Santa Barbara, California.

CARETAKER — Exceptional man, married, wants position, elderly people preferred; only first class position considered. Box L-10, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

INVESTMENT COUNSELOR
Security analyst, with executive accounting and administrative experience, now employed, available; Boston, New York preferred. Box L-12, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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Positions Open for
STENOGRAPHERS and CLERKS
with Good Opportunities for Advancement

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E. T. SLATTERY
Has
Permanent Opening for
HANDKERCHIEF SALESGIRL
Apply Personnel Office, 5th Floor, 154 Tremont St., Boston

PERMANENT POSITION with opportunity for advancement for alert Christian Scientist with knowledge of filing and typing. Box C-71, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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For Women's Shop in Back Bay
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UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY for hairdresser. Investigate to your financial advantage. Replies confidential. Call LIBerty 1030 (Boston).

HOUSEKEEPER - companion, Protestant, for lady alone; plain cooking; pleasant home; references. Call Wellesley 0739-M (Mass.).

EXPERIENCED bookkeeper in high-grade private school for girls; fine chance for advancement. Tel. Com. 3243 (Mass.).

SITUATIONS WANTED-WOMEN

YOUNG woman with refined background and education desires secretarial position with practitioner or teacher of Christian Science, or position as secretary-companion to woman Christian Scientist; will leave city. Write Box M-20, Suite 2900, 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 1.

COMPANION HOUSEKEEPER for an elderly lady or housekeeper for a business couple; no children. Box G-68, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED—Evening work by reliable woman, caring for children or shut-ins, or other duties. Address Box G-69, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EXPERIENCED housekeeper, excellent cook, Protestant, for business couple or adults; apt. Box G-71. The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MFR'S REPRESENTATIVES

Mfrs.' Specialty Lines Wanted for West Coast representation or distribution; dept. store or gift shop trade. Daniel H. Kramer, 2227 Valley, Los Angeles 4

CLASSIFIED
(Continued)

UPHOLSTERING

UPHOLSTERING, furniture polishing, repairing; upholstered furniture cleaned; work in homes. Horowitz, 35-40 82 St., Jackson Hts., N. Y. Ne. 9-2786.

WANTED TO BUY

HIGHEST POSSIBLE PRICES PAID Gold, Pianos, CROWN, 58 West 45th St., N.Y.C. Furniture, Linens, Art Work, Books, Diamonds.

Alabama

BIRMINGHAM

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Phone 3-6661, 8 to 9 a. m.—6-7 p. m. daily
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Betsy Ross BREAD
McGough Bakeries
2828 7TH AVENUE NORTH

Rosenberger's
BIRMINGHAM TRUNK FACTORY
Luggage, Ladies' Handbags
Gloves Jewelry
1909 2ND AVE. N.

Quality Paints
Kem-Tone
Wallpaper
Decorative Accessories
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
2013 Third Avenue N. Phone 3-4125

JACKS COAL & TRANSFER CO. INC.
All good grades of
COKE AND COAL
PHONE 3-0209

MARTHA JOHN
LIGHT
Soprano Tenor
Concert — Opera — Instruction
7028 4th Avenue South Phone 9-7641

Southern Dairies *Sealtest*
ICE CREAM *and* MILK
Southern Dairies
605 Graymont Avenue North

ALVA L. WILKEY
Roofing and Repair
ESTIMATES FURNISHED with
ESTES LUMBER CO.
Business Phone 3-4141
Residence Phone 9-2508

Goodrich Silvertown Stores
THE HOME OF COMPLETE ECONOMICAL CAR SERVICE
21st St. at Ave. B Phone 3-5164

MOBILE

FRANK H. STOLL
• Men's
• Clothing
• Hats
• Furnishings
5 North Royal Street

Gayfer's
MOBILE'S FINEST DEPARTMENT STORE
Style—Quality—Price

MONTGOMERY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Dial 4409; hours: 8:30 to 10:30 a. m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Ready to Wear
Millinery
Shoes
Accessories
John danzicer. inc.
"Foremost Fashions"
106 Dexter Ave. Phone 2-2956

FANNIN'S
Home of
Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes
Montgomery's Fastest Growing Men's Store
16 Montgomery Street 7221

Family Wash Service
Empire Laundry
Phone 6616

Florida

DAYTONA BEACH

Daytona Sheet Metal Works
ROOFING—HEATING
Johns-Manville—Barrett Roofing
Duo-Therm—Sunbeam Furnaces
Petro-NoKol Oil Burners
116 So. Segrave Daytona Beach Ph. 2810

THE BOOTERY
Selby Arch Preserver and Enna Jettick Shoes for Women
BAGS, COSTUME JEWELRY
120 S. Beach St. Phone 358

FLORIDA

FORT LAUDERDALE

CUSTER'S
Fish and Poultry Market
Quality Service
115 S. W. Second St. Phone 74
Fort Lauderdale, Florida

J. D. BRYAN
INSURANCE AGENCY
LAUDERDALE ABSTRACT & GUARANTY TITLE COMPANY
Fort Lauderdale, Florida
227 South Andrews Avenue

Fort Lauderdale
FURNITURE CO.
COURTESY—PRICE—QUALITY
229 S. E. 1st Ave. Phone 351
Opp. Governors' Club Hotel

For All Food
BARLITT'S MARKET
811 E. Las Olas Boulevard
PHONE 44

ORR'S
LETTER SERVICE
Mimeographing, Notary Public Stenographic Service
206 Blount Building Phone 165

MARGO'S BEAUTY SALON
Prices pleasing to your pocketbook
Specialising Permanent Waves Senior Operators
217 S. W. First Avenue Phone 41
Lauderdale Hotel

PONCE DE LEON BEAUTY SALON
Featuring the
HELENE-CURTIS
COLD PERMANENT WAVES
145 E. Las Olas Blvd. Phone 1552

GENERAL RADIO
Radio Sales—Sound Systems
Guaranteed Repairing
CARL V. SCHWERDT
701 E. Las Olas Blvd. Phone 131

FORT MYERS

FAILING'S
The Home of Good Shoes
1113 First Street
It's playtime at Failing's
Play Shoes, Play Suits, Beach Wear

HOME SUPPLY STORE
Quality Foods Our Motto
Birds Eye Frosted Foods
PROMPT DELIVERY

JACKSONVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Phone 5-7087 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily. Saturday 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"There's a MATERIAL Difference"
BOND-HOWELL LUMBER COMPANY
Building Materials—Hardware
DEVOE PAINTS
600 East Eighth Street Phone 5-3488

Independent Laundry
CASH AND CARRY PRICES
Downtown Office
23 East Adams Street Phone 5-7200

MIAMI

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables

Shop SEARS-MIAMI *First*
2 SOUTH FLORIDA STORES MIAMI and FT. LAUDERDALE
It's the SMART way to save!
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 3-2060

INSIST ON
"HOME MILK"
by
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
MIAMI Phone 2-7696
FT. LAUDERDALE Phone 613

SEYBOLD
INSURANCE AGENCY, Inc.
Insurance for Everything
404 Seybold Bldg. Phone 3-4751

Skagseth Stationery Co.
Miami
53 N. E. First St.
Tel. 2-8491
Miami Beach
1452 Washington Ave.
Tel. 5-2680

Economy Exterminators
Truly Nolen
Miami: Tel. 2-2555
Miami Beach: Tel. 5-7171

FLORIDA

MIAMI
(Continued)

Fine Furniture
Since 1925
DRAPERIES, FLOOR COVERINGS
UPHOLSTERING. LARGE SELECTION
Open 9-5 daily
RICHARD PLUMER
153 N. E. 40th St., Miami Phone 7-5714

ORLANDO

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston

Phone 5626
How-Ann Dairy
Grade A Raw and Pasteurized Milk

Dickson-Ives
The Woman's Store
Southland Fashions
For the New 1944 Season
ORLANDO, FLORIDA

SARASOTA

Luncheonette Candies
Badger's
At Five Points
Visit Our Cosmetic Bar
Stationery Beach Supplies

ST. PETERSBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Tel. St. Petersburg 92-601 10 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MOVERS
Local and Long Distance
Southern Transfer & Storage Co.
Incorporated
2161 Fifth Ave. South, St. Petersburg, Fla.

MYRICK'S
INTERIOR DECORATORS
243 Central Avenue
Phone 5365

TAMPA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone S-1943, 9 to 12 daily, except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Meet and Eat at
The Ritenclif Cafeteria
IN THE Y. M. C. A. BUILDING
310-312 Zack Street
Owned by Rit and Clif Chambers

Florida's Fabric Center
ESSRIG'S EXCLUSIFABRICS
808 FRANKLIN STREET

Beckwith-Range Jewelry Co.
410 Franklin Street

Tampa's Leading Store for Men
FRANKLIN AT ZACK
WOLF BROS., Inc.

TERRACE GIFT & Flower Shop
Hotel Tampa Terrace Ph. 3022

SAVE AT Sears in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

WEST PALM BEACH

Sonny Boy's Fruit Co.
Bonded Packers and Shippers
DELIVERY GUARANTEED
Featuring Florida Fruits—State Inspected Indian River Oranges, Grapefruit and Tangerines in Gift Boxes
2702 SO. DIXIE AT BELVEDERE ROAD

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Milk—Cream—Ice Cream
West Palm Beach

GOLDSMITH'S
The Store for Men
WEST PALM BEACH—FLORIDA

The Book Store
HALSEY AND GRIFFITH
Stationery
313-17 Datura Street Phone 3883

FLORIDA

WEST PALM BEACH
(Continued)

INSURANCE
INSURANCE ENGINEERING
B.D. COLE INC.
CONSTANT SERVICE
WEST PALM BEACH, FLORIDA

Georgia

ATLANTA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Phone CH 3619, 8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

READY-TO-WEAR
Millinery—Accessories
J. P. ALLEN & CO.
Atlanta, Ga.

Weinstock's INC.
ATLANTA'S FAVORITE FLOWER SHOP
For Flowers 9 Peachtree St. Phone Walnut 0908

OUR CHICKEN PAN PIE
made us famous
RHODES RESTAURANT
at Rhodes Center
and Lucy Wood Cafeteria
64 Marietta *Opposite Georgia Power Co.*

Make the 3-Step Test In Lovely Light
RHYTHM STEP SHOES
Bucks
216 Peachtree Corner Cain

HUBBARD PRINTING CO.
Good Printing
146 Marietta Street Wa. 3937
LAYOUTS ART WORK
TYPOGRAPHY

Pest Control
We definitely eliminate Any pest—home or business
Call
FRED A. YORK
Walnut 8343 27 Peachtree Arcade
Distributor for Rose Exterminator Co.

MACON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone 70, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

For Complete Service
BOB STEVENS
Service Station and Garage
Cor Second and Walnut Phone 6678

"Buy War Bonds to help keep America free"
FREEMAN'S BEAUTY SHOP
Phone 4083—4084 502 Walnut St.

Joe Kidd Co.
One Price to All
Correct Fashions
for Men, Women, Misses and Boys

The Union
Macon's Style Center

OGDEN'S
REFRIGERATION and RADIO SERVICE
Phone 3869 212 Cotton Ave.

Crescent Laundry Co.
Known for Quality Work
PHONE 16
LAUNDRY — DRY CLEANING
DYEING

No. Carolina

CHARLOTTE

Auto and Home Supplies
Expert Tire Recapping
B. F. GOODRICH SILVERTOWN STORES
PHONE 3-4134

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
Our Hand Work Department Cares for Your Party Needs.
DIAL 3-5191

LICENSED SANITONE CLEANER

Crossword Quiz Answers

L	A	Z	A	R	U	S
O	P	E	R	A	▨	I
R	E	P	▨	D	I	M
A	▨	H	E	I	D	I
I	C	Y	▨	S	O	L
N	O	R	T	H	▨	E
▨	W	▨	O	▨	U	▨
L	▨	A	P	P	L	E
A	R	C	▨	L	E	A
P	I	A	N	O	▨	S
P	A	C	▨	U	C	T
E	▨	I	N	G	L	E
T	E	A	C	H	E	R

NORTH CAROLINA

CHARLOTTE
(Continued)

Biltmore
DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

Union S. Africa

CAPE TOWN

South Africa's Smartest Departmental Stores
Cleghorns

STOCKISTS OF HIGH CLASS MEN'S WEAR

CAFES AND REST ROOMS FOR VISITORS
Cape Town • Johannesburg
Port Elizabeth
Cleghorn & Harris Ltd.

Ladies' Clothes of Distinction
can always be found at
Louies
DAY, DINNER AND EVENING WEAR
MILLINERY A SPECIALITY

LOUIE et CIE
26 ADDERLEY ST., CAPE TOWN
(Opp. Visitors' Bureau)

Head Office and Works
3 Draklow St., Woodstock Phone 5-1646
The Model
Quality + Service Launderers, Cleaners and Dyers

LÉDOR
For the better class Millinery, Coats Afternoon and Evening Gowns, and dainty Underwear, go to
LÉDOR
98 Adderley Street

SOUTH AFRICA
A Safe Proposition. Real Estate.
Consult VICTOR JONES
Established 1896. Government Valuer.
Atlas Building, 52, St. George's Street Cape Town

DURBAN

THE DEPARTMENTAL STORE WITH AN IDEAL
At Your Service—Cheerily—Always
DURBAN & DISTRICT CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD.
Provisions, Groceries, Soft Goods, Shoes, Linoleums, Showroom—Tea Room—Kitchen Requisites.
235, PINE STREET PHONE 20521

GREENACRE'S
Kaaybreenacres Co Ltd
The Complete Store
Sixty Departments under one roof
WEST STREET DURBAN

Watches—Jewellery—Gifts
for every occasion
DIAMOND ENGAGEMENT RINGS
SMITH'S ELECTRIC CLOCKS
LOVELL S. ROBERTSON
9, Castle Arcade Phone 25464

FULLER BATTERIES
S. R. SMITH & CO.
We specialize in:—Battery Charging, Car Electrical, Refrigerator and Stove Repairs. We buy and sell second hand refrigerators and stoves. All second hand machines fully guaranteed.
39, Gale St. (Bet. Moore and Berea Roads) Phone 22487

GLADDEN EVERY DAY WITH FLOWERS FROM
HOWDENS
(Manageress: Miss Molly Mills)
Florists and Nurserymen
Distinctive Quality and Service
353, West St. Phone 25321
Residence—35118

MRS. M. BOLT
Ladies' Hairdressing Salon
Most Up-to-Date Methods.
Try Our New Machineless Permanent Waving.
No Wires — No Worry.
At O.K. Bazaars, 335, West St. Phone 25479

Union of South Africa

DURBAN
(Continued)

For Fire, Motor, Marine and every class of
INSURANCE
LONDON & SCOTTISH ASSURANCE CORPORATION LIMITED
Club Arcade Durban

JOHANNESBURG

You Get A Good Deal
at
MODERN ARTISTIC FURNITURE POTTERY

HEN WOOD
Domestic Hardware, Tools, etc.
JOHANNESBURG and DURBAN

Our policy in six words
Dependable Goods · Utmost Values
Friendly Service
JOHN ORR & CO.

BEAUTY CULTURE and Becoming Coiffures
Fundamentals of good living
Enjoy the perfect grooming of a well arranged coiffure and efficient Beauty Culture under the skilled hands of the able assistants at
THE DORIS HOSE BEAUTY SALON
GWENDOLYN'S HAIRDRESSING SALON
Third Floor, Essanby House, Jeppe Street, Johannesburg
Phone 22-9477 Open all day Wednesday

For the Best Tailoring Shop at
McCULLAGH & BOTHWELL
The House for Honest Value, 44, Rissik Street, JOHANNESBURG

Phone 34-2042
CAMPBELL'S GARAGES (Pty.) Ltd.
Garaging, Servicing, Repairs
HIRE A CAR — DRIVE YOURSELF
Cor. Rissik & De Villers Sts., Opp. Park Station, Johannesburg.

ADIE & CO.
Cor. Jeppe and Joubert Streets
SPECIALISTS IN OUTSIZE FROCKS, SUITS and TWO-PIECE ENSEMBLES

Tel. 22-1223 P. O. Box 7523
Fleurette Florist
—For Quality and Service—
Wimpole Chambers
Kruis & Bree Streets
Johannesburg

Slater, Jones & Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
25 Joubert St., Johannesburg
The Footwear people reputed for better value in ladies', gentlemen's and children's quality shoes.

PIETERMARITZBURG

Hooper Motors Pty. Ltd.
Sales on Service
OLDSMOBILE
VAUXHALL
CADILLAC
G. M. C. TRUCKS
195 Commercial Road, Maritzburg
Phone: Day Service 4189, Night 3895
Head Office: 179-181 West St., Durban
GOOD USED CARS

P.S. Fully equipped workshop for all classes of repairs. Expert mechanics.
PETROL • OILS
ALL MOTOR SUPPLIES

THOS. BARLOW & SONS
S. A., LTD.
Electrical Engineers and Contractors
Agents for Moffat's Electrical Ranges
190, Church Street Phone 3283

WATSON'S GARAGE
(Proprietor G. D. Watson)
Genuine Workmanship
Accessories, Petrol, Oils, etc.
27, COMMERCIAL ROAD PHONE 2816

For Pre-eminent Provisions Popularly Priced.
HOWARD, WHITE & CO.
"The Home of Good Things to Eat"
157-159, Church St. Phone 2773
and
Scottsville Phone 2995

H. V. MARSH Ltd.
For Your Requirements in
Building Materials
P. O. Box 253 Phone 3236-3237
183, Pietermaritz Street

SEE NEXT PAGE

Union of South Africa

PIETERMARITZBURG
(Continued)

DRESS HARPER'S WAY
HARPER'S
THE MAN'S SHOP
270, Church St. Phone 3155

PRETORIA

Pretoria's Most Progressive Departmental Store
BECKETT MURRAY & CO.
(PTY.) LTD.
293 Church Street, Pretoria
Phone 2-5631
and
10, Van Wyk Street, Roodepoort
Where quality goods cost less

Pretoria Florists
(PTY.) LTD.
3, Koedoe Arcade, Pretoria
Choice and Rare Flowers in Season
PHONE 2-2844

BRAYS RELIANCE LAUNDRY and DRY CLEANERS
387, Maltzam Street, Pretoria West
for hygienic Service and satisfaction
Phones:
2,8282, 2,4714, 2,9093

TSCHACHER'S
LADIES' HAIRDRESSING SALOON
Trysa Buildings, Andries Street, Pretoria.
OUTSTANDING SERVICE IS OUR SECRET OF TURNING CUSTOMERS INTO LASTING CLIENTS
Telephone 2-7803

Australia

QUEENSLAND

BRISBANE

Rallings & Rallings
Printers, Bookbinders and Stationers
578 Stanley St. Sth.
Brisbane, Australia Phone I-2366

VICTORIA

GEELONG

THE MODERN GROCER
S.E. DICKINS LTD. PTY.
Branches in All Suburbs
ALSO IN
Melbourne and Ballarat

New Zealand

AUCKLAND

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 41754, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Andrews & Clark
FURNISHING SPECIALISTS
Queen St Auckland,
Furniture Manufacturers
Telephones 44-056, 40-282

Auckland Meat Co., Ltd.
With Branches in Every Suburb
are
The Quality Meat People

Auckland's Leading Leather Goods Specialists
The MODERN BAG Co.
400 Queen Street 270 Karangahape Road

David Silk Ltd
Jewellers
Auckland, New Zealand

DADLEY'S LTD.
High Grade
FOOTWEAR
Security Buildings
200 Queen Street, Auckland

MISS THOMAS
Ladies' Hairdresser and Permanent Waving Specialist
13 Vulcan Buildings, Vulcan Lane
AUCKLAND PHONE 45-107

NEW ZEALAND

AUCKLAND
(Continued)

Wearing Apparel for Men, Women and Children

FURNISHINGS
HOME NEEDS
DRESS FABRICS
FOOTWEAR
TEA ROOMS

"FOR QUALITY GOODS AT LOWER PRICES"

GEORGE COURTS
Karangahape Road, Auckland
George Court & Sons Ltd.

HORACE BULL Ltd.
Consulting Specialists in All Men's Wear Tailoring
Overcoats Sports Wear
Hats
Power Board Cnr. Queen St.
AUCKLAND

CHRISTCHURCH

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone 34773. Hours: 9-12 m. Mon. 9-10 a. m. Wed., 6-7:30 p. m. Fri.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

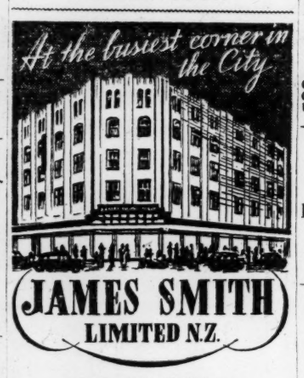
WOOL BROKERS • FURNITURE
STOCK AGENTS • HARDWARE
GRAIN and SEED • TIME PAYMENT
PROVISIONISTS • LAND AGENTS
DRAPERY • TEA ROOMS

THE FARMERS'
"The Big Store in Cashel Street"
CHRISTCHURCH

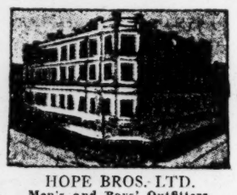
THE CORNER FRUIT SHOP
(L. & G. RYDE)
2 Papanui Road, N. W. 1
Choice Fruit and Confectionery
Telephone 37-085

HAY'S LTD.
For Dependable Drapery, Clothing and Furnishings
GLOUCESTER STREET
CHRISTCHURCH

WELLINGTON



WELLINGTONS MOST POPULAR SHOPPING CENTRE



HOPE BROS. LTD.
Men's and Boys' Outfitters
83-85 CUBA STREET
185 Featherstone St. 27 Courtnay Pl.

DENHARD BREAD
Won its favor through Goodness and Flavour
its amazing popularity proves its unvarying excellence.

R & J DAVIS for dependability, and Service.
Specialist in
Silks, and All Dress Materials
116a Willis Street, Wellington

George Harrison & Co. Ltd.
THE MODERN MEN'S WEAR STORE
188 Lambton Quay Opp. Midland

McGowan & Magee
MERCHANTS
Wood, Coal, Coke
Cartage, Storage, Packers
Furniture Removers
22 Customhouse Quay, Wellington
Telephone 42-006 (3 lines)

The Boys at the Front are counting on YOU to buy WAR BONDS and STAMPS

NEW ZEALAND

WELLINGTON
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 27-133, 2-4 p. m., Mondays and Thursdays; 6:30-8 p. m. Friday evenings.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WHEN in Wellington make the D. I. C. your headquarters
Unexcelled for its consistent standard of quality...
Famous for its Store Services...
Theatre Booking Office...
and
Well-known Beauty Salon.
D. I. C. on the Quay
Wellington 'Phone 43,123

QUALITY and SERVICE
STAR STORES
The Progressive Service Grocers of Wellington N. 2.
(26 Branches)

THE Rees-Jones Shoe Co. Ltd.
Fashionable Shoes
with
Good Fitting and Service
The I & G Bldg., Lambton Quay

"Head to Heel" Wardrobe Service
Art Dyeing Footwear Repairs
Dry Cleaning Minor Garment Repairs
TAYLOR'S
Tel. 15,015 Taylor Bros., Ltd.
CITY DEPOTS:
94 Courtenay Place 158 Cuba Street
185 Featherston St. Hotel St. George Bldg.
Cr. Hill and Molesworth Streets
I.R. HUTT: CAREY'S LTD., HIGH ST.
MASTERTON: 136 Queen Street

COLLIE'S
for
FURNITURE
167 Riddiford Street Telephone 24,010

MARTIN BEAUTY SALON
Ladies' Hairdressers and Beauty Specialists
We specialize in permanent waving, marcelling, haircutting
COLONIAL MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING CUSTOMHOUSE QUAY, WELLINGTON
Branches at 11 Riddiford St., Newtown, Broadway, Rongotai, Oxford St., Levin

George George
DRAPERS and FURNISHERS
Save our discount stamps
161-165 CUBA STREET
Branches at
NEWTOWN, PETONE, KILBIRNIE

DOROTHY WELLINGS
Importer of Model Gowns, etc.
New Deliveries Frequently
Shop 4, Colonial Mutual Building Wellington, N. Z.

Let Flowers Carry Your Message from
"SCOTT'S"
Tel. 45-813 Tel. 45-813
Floral Artiste, 116B Willis St.
Flowers telegraphed throughout Dominion

LINDSAY'S LTD.
Smart Shoes at Moderate Prices
184 Lambton Quay
(Opposite Midland Hotel)

P. H. JAUNCEY
for Natural Portraiture
Wellington and Lower Hutt
Studios:
Wellington City, 50 Willis Street (Phone 43,847)
Lower Hutt City, New Post Office Building, High Street (Phone 60,171)

Mawson's
38 Will's St., Wellington
Lingerie and Corsetry Specialists for Service and Satisfaction
TELEPHONE 43516

Boudoir (New Zealand) Ltd.
LADIES' OUTFITTERS
Specializing in
Blouses, Dresses, Suits, Lingerie
66 MANNERS ST., WELLINGTON C.1.

NASH'S
LEATHER ARCADE
Handbag and Travel Goods Specialists
135 Cuba Street
WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND
Telephone 56,061

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor

Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR by Henry Boltinoff

"I still say it's silly, ma. What if you haven't got a baby picture of me?"

Today's Quotation

The toppling crags of Duty scaled
Are close upon the shining table-lands
To which our God himself is moon and sun.

—TENNYSON

Daily Anecdote

The Right Place

When General Sherman came to fame there were many aristocratic families who looked down upon him for his lack of social standing. In support of their attitude they caused to be published in a Southern newspaper the claim that he had kept a corner grocery.

Some of the younger members of the family wrote to the general, inclosing a cutting of the report, and asking him to deny it.

The old warrior wrote back that he did not think there was any necessity for a denial, "because, for my part, I think a corner a very good place to keep a grocery."

Wide World

Paratrooper

First Sergeant Kenneth Potts illustrates a paratrooper ready for a jump. His hands cover his reserve parachute, ready to grab the rip cord should the main chute on his back fail to open. Besides his two chutes, Sergeant Potts has his gas mask slung on his leg, musette bag with all personal articles in front, and folding stock carbine thrust between his chest chute and his chest. The paratrooper's musette bag contains towel, soap, shaving articles, socks, underwear, handkerchiefs, foot powder, shelter tent, stakes, raincoat, and the important rations.

A Navigating Test

Kansas City, Mo.

A major from this city who commands a transport and utility squadron, writes to the Kansas City Star of an incident when it was shown just how expert our fliers have become in the important business of navigation.

On a long transport jump one of the planes developed engine trouble. It must have been a fighter plane. Anyway there was only the pilot and he made a splendid landing in a rather squally sea. The major dropped a rubber dinghy and the pilot climbed into it. There he was left only because the other planes had to conserve on their gas. They had freight to deliver; but their hearts were heavy in leaving that lone pilot on a small rubber boat some two hundred miles at sea.

Completing their transport mission the major and his crew sped back to the spot where they had left the pilot.

The navigator and the major had figured accurately. Their reckoning, on later comparison, had been identical and they were highly elated when they found the pilot in his dinghy just where they had expected.

In Lighter Vein

Be Back!

A GI on furlough wired Lieut. Curtis T. Schowalter, commanding officer, the following: "Whosoever findeth a wife findeth a good thing. Proverbs xviii:22. Therefore request five days extension. My confidence in you tells me you'll agree."

The commanding officer responded by collect wire, "Parting is such sweet sorrow, Romeo and Juliet, Act II, Scene 2. Extension denied. My confidence in you assures me you'll be back on time."

—Fort Sheridan (Ill.) Tower.

Today's Fish Story

The man fishing from the river bank landed a pike about two feet long, but threw it back. Later he caught a large trout. This he also threw back.

Five minutes later he caught a small perch, and put it into his bag. As he rose to go a fellow fisherman asked him why he had thrown two beautiful fish back and kept a small one.

"Well," he replied, "my frying pan is only nine inches wide!"

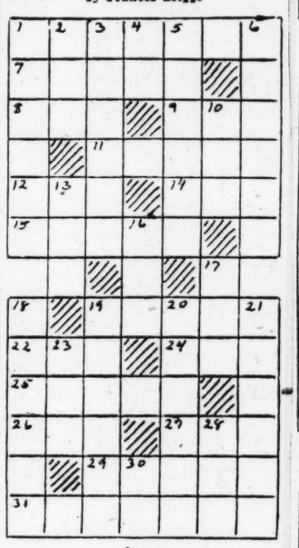
—Exchange

A Verse for Today...

Thou, Lord, art good, and ready to forgive; and plenteous in mercy unto all them that call upon thee.—Ps. 86:5

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Who "laughed" in play by Eugene O'Neill?
7—Titta Ruffo is associated with books, opera, or the dance—which?
8—What is a fabric having a transversely corded or ribbed surface?
9—Not bright.
11—Who is Swiss heroine of a well-known children's novel?
12—Frosty.
14—What Peruvian coin has radiant sun for its device?
15—If you were in Rome, in what direction would you travel to reach Venice?
19—What is most important fruit of temperate zones?
22—Part of a circle.
24—Meadow.
25—Jan Smeterlin plays what musical instrument?
26—What is a moccasin of oil-tanned leather?
27—United Commercial Travelers (abbr.).
29—What is a term used for a flame or a fireplace?
31—What person might be recipient of 19 Across?

Down

1—What is a city of northeastern Ohio?
2—Monkey.
3—Who is the Greek personification of westerly winds?
4—Adjective suffix.
5—What plant has a pungent root which is eaten raw?
6—What is a poetic comparison?
10—What is name of an artificial language?
13—What animal is associated with the building of Thebes?
16—Summit.
17—What is any tree yielding caucho?
18—What is a loose fold or flap of a garment or headdress?
19—Gum arabic is what?
20—What farm implement is mentioned in title of a Sean O'Casey drama?
21—What island in South Pacific is named for day on which it was discovered?
23—Creek.
28—What is a noun suffix forming diminutives?
30—What is known as the "Old North State" (abbr.)?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

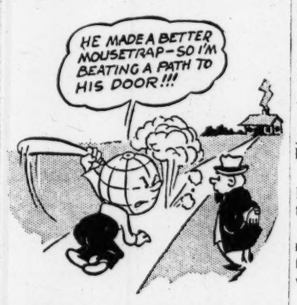
Inventory of New Inventions

From "Better Mousetraps" to Fishpoles With Lights

(AP Features)

Washington

The hurly-burly of a war-torn world has failed to distract some inventors from making a try for the "better mousetrap"—the thing



that'll make the world beat a path to their door.

A check of the Inventory discloses that patents for two mousetraps actually have been issued in recent weeks by the U. S. Patent Office.

Here are some other inventions for which patents have been granted:

A submarine designed to duck right under ships and shoot its torpedoes vertically instead of horizontally.

A shock-absorber for parachute-jumpers, consisting of springs to be attached to boots and legs.

A fishpole mounting an electric light bulb which illuminates when there's a nibble.

A combination finger guard and nail holder—a thimble-like device to protect your fingers if you aim wild with the hammer.

A combination beach robe, towel, cushion and general utility bag.

Pinless diapers, held in place with snap fasteners.

Campus Ingenuity

A wartime shortage of musicians caused embarrassment when three dances were scheduled at the same time at Colorado University, Boulder, Colo. Radio and electrical engineering students transmitted music by telephone and couples at three different campus formals danced to the same tunes. A. P.

Brevities

Many a man is particular with his car nowadays. It's the first one he ever had that wasn't mortgaged. —Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal.

After two years a 54-room apartment in New York is still tenantless, and no wonder. Who wants to hunt through 54 rooms for the rest of a Sunday newspaper?—Milwaukee Journal.

NEWS ITEM— SAN FRANCISCO:—OFFICER TED ANDRUS OF TRAFFIC BUREAU SAVES UNTOLD LIVES WITH HIS LOUD-SPEAKER-EQUIPPED CAR.

LADY, THAT'S A VERY DANGEROUS PLACE TO CROSS THE STREET
FRESH!
THAT WASN'T ME
POLICE
YOU'VE TALKED FOR 5 MINUTES—WHY NOT GIVE THE NEXT PERSON A CHANCE?
THE TELEPHONE CO. COULD USE LOUD-SPEAKERS TO ADVANTAGE
IF THE LADY WHO LEFT HER PURSE ON THE NOTIONS COUNTER WILL COME TO THE OFFICE, WE WILL GLADLY RETURN IT TO HER
SALE
OFFICE
SO COULD DEPARTMENT STORES
PAGING MISS BROWN—THEY WANT YOU ON THE SWING SHIFT
MEN
WOMEN
F. VAN ZELM
AND THEY'D BE A GREAT ASSET AT THE BEACH

The Taffles—*Put It in Writing!*

By PALMER

I NEED QUITE A FEW THINGS FROM TOWN TODAY HENRY, DO YOU MIND BRINGING THEM HOME WITH YOU?
YOURS IS TO ASK. MINE IS TO OBEY—WHAT ARE THE ITEMS?
—AND SUGAR, ORANGES, FLOUR, INK, PAPER TOWELS, AND STATIONERY—THAT'S ABOUT ALL—OH—AND WE NEED NEW TOOTHBRUSHES.
SUGAR · ORANGES
WELL, FROLIC—HERE ARE THOSE TOOTHBRUSHES YOU WANTED.
HENRY TAFFLE! YOU MEAN THAT'S ALL YOU BROUGHT HOME WITH YOU?
YOU MEAN THERE WAS SOMETHING ELSE BESIDES THE TOOTHBRUSHES?
Tom Palmer

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*All's Well That Ends Well*

By RODGERS

On the way home Sponge told me all she knew or guessed about Bones' scheme.
"But I must say he had a change of heart and tried his best to warn you," she added.
"Well then let's forget it," I wagged. He's learned a lesson—"
"And no harm's been done."
"Why, shucks, the Boss was so glad to have me home again I didn't even miss my dinner."

The Adventures of Waddles—*Two-Party Line*

By THE HAGERS

THE PAPER SAYS THE TEAL LAUNDRY WILL ACCEPT SIX NEW CUSTOMERS IF THEY BRING REFERENCES!
HOPE WE GET THERE FIRST
TEAL LAUNDRY
TED, IT LOOKS LIKE WE'RE STILL DRAKEVILLE'S FAVORITE PIN-UP BOYS.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

A GI Conversation

A few days ago on a bus we overheard a conversation which contained the best answer we've yet run across to the grave question raised in the Intimate Message on this page today—Will the natural nostalgia of American soldiers abroad be turned into a bitterly isolationist nationalism? Minus some colorful but extraneous expletives, the talk, between two returned soldiers, went something like this:

Sergeant: "Sure good to get home; no place like it."

Corporal: "That's right, I've been 18 months in the Pacific. Those island jungles are no place for a white man."

Sgt. "I felt like that sometimes about Africa and parts of Italy. Many a time I've said, 'The whole place isn't worth the life of one of our boys.'"

Cpl. "That's right. They'll never sell me the idea of joining a world government and fighting for every crazy country that get's into trouble. That's what I say."

S. "Well, I don't say it any more. It never did get so I liked the dirt and the strange ways of those people, and nobody that's seen what I've seen wants any fighting that don't have to be done. But we're not fighting for those countries; we're fighting for ourselves."

C. "Say, I guess you're right at that. I hadn't thought about it that way. I've just been fed up with the whole business and wanting to get home."

S. "We all feel that way. Home's wonderful. But those folks feel the same way."

C. "That's right. I ran into some New Zealanders, sailors they were, and they didn't like our skyscrapers and ice cream; told me I ought to come out to a 'real progressive country.'"

S. "Well, I saw some nice things in Italy—after I got used to it. There were some lovely valleys up in the hills, and the people had a good time. There was one farmer's family—the 'bambinos' were almost like my brothers and sisters."

C. "The war's torn their country up, bad, hasn't it?"

S. "Worse than anybody's heard about, and some of it from our guns and bombs."

C. "But we'll help fix that up."

S. "There's some things you can't fix. We don't know how lucky we are. The more I think about it the stronger I am for keeping the fighting on the other side of the water."

C. "I see what you mean. We haven't been fighting just to help those countries but to keep war away from America."

S. "Right. This time we were able to do it in other folks' backyards. But another time what with these big planes and rocket bombs we'll have a Pearl Harbor closer home if we wait to be hit. Maybe we don't like policing the world, but I'd rather help do a little policing early than to have my boy have to do this again—and maybe not be able to go over there to do it."

If the boys coming home reason as well as our "Sarge," nostalgia need not turn into narrow nationalism. Appreciation of home may be heightened by experience in foreign countries. But it should evoke gratitude rather than scorn. Actually many Americans are showing an ability to see the good in strange people and lands. Even those who cannot should be smart enough to see that unless something effective is done to prevent world wars, the question is likely to be not one of fighting or not fighting, but of fighting early abroad or late at home.

More Speed on the Rails

That the rail lines do not intend to be caught napping, if advance planning may enable them to hold their freight and passenger traffic, is evidenced by the ambitious new types of motive-power projected by American railways. The Pennsylvania has a new steam-turbine locomotive nearing completion and visualizes a turbo-electric which will burn pulverized coal. New York Central finally has succumbed to the Diesel and will have both freight and passenger locomotives of this type, to be tested opposite steam power under precisely the same conditions, to decide which is more efficient. And car-builders urge that new freight cars have trucks capable of 100 mph speeds, with passenger cars capable of withstanding 150-mile speeds. One can scarcely say that the rails are disposed to rest on their laurels.

Warming-Up Raids

The second raid by Superfortress B-29's on Yawata, Japan's great steel center on the island of Kyushu, and a simultaneous attack upon the naval base of Sasebo, near by, remove these blows from the nature of a mere stunt. More frequent attacks by increasing numbers of these giant American planes may be expected as crews become more familiar with their ships and target areas.

The B-29's of Brig. Gen. Kenneth B. Wolfe's Twentieth Bomber Command probably flew a round trip of 2,000 miles from their secret base in the interior of China, where half a million coolies are reported to have constructed their huge field. This is not a long flight for Superfortresses. Their worst problem is that of fuel, which must be flown into China "over the hump" from India.

The present campaign which has all but taken over the island of Saipan may solve this problem. Tanker loads of gasoline can much more easily be brought into this chief island of the Marianas and stored there, if Saipan be deemed a proper B-29 base. Then the 3,000-mile round trip to Tokyo and other Japanese war centers may be undertaken with regularity by the great armadas of Superfortresses which five American plants will soon be turning out in ever-increasing number.

Stifling Strikes

What many labor unions are doing to hold down strikes is not nearly being told. For one thing, union officials frequently have to bring pressure or sit down on somebody within their outfit, and they do not like to advertise family rows, even when they stop walkouts and help with the war.

Steadying influence has been supplied in part by the overhead organizations covering the United States and Canada which the larger unions have built up in their fields. Many of these unions have their veteran representatives stationed regionally throughout the country. Generally better posted and more responsible, they have checked numerous tieups growing out of inexperienced and impulsive local leadership. Similarly, the regional representatives of the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations and officers of their State and local units have headed off throngs of threatened stoppages.

It is too bad that more of the effort sound union officials are making to block strikes is not coming to public notice. Though there have been far too many strikes, and though sometimes they have been sponsored by the highest-placed union spokesmen, still their number would have sharply mounted had not many a stalwart union leader stood up and fought them off. Organized labor is entitled to substantial credit for victories within its home which it is loath to relate.

Call in the Dusk

From stone wall, rail fence, and pasture bars comes the whistled call in the dusk. During the full of the moon in July when soft light lies over the shorn fields and bathes the rustling corn leaves, the calls continue intermittently through the night. The whippoorwill is part of summer. His cheerful, persistent calls begin when the wood thrush has finished his evening solo.

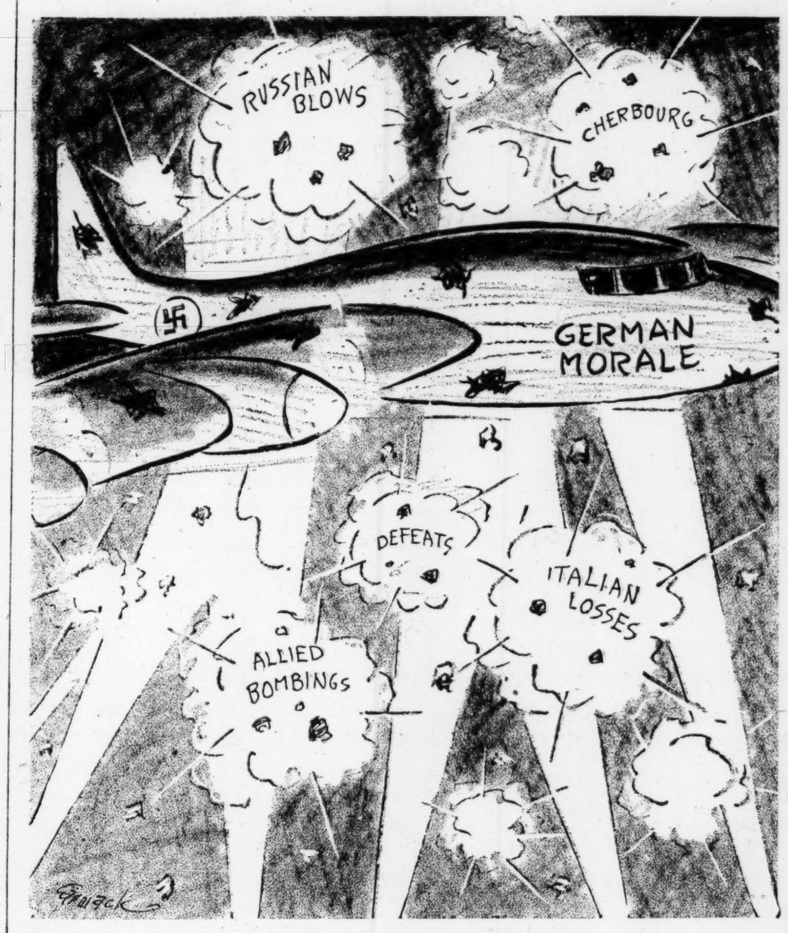
Antrostomus vociferus is a lusty, hearty fellow. He radiates cheer and enthusiasm. Other birds vary their songs a bit in volume, according to mood and weather. But *Antrostomus* is one of those fellows who is always the same. He is not prepossessing in appearance. His suit is a conservative mixture of black, brown, and tans, with a bit of white on either side of his tail. His mouth is wide enough for a comedian's and the long, black bristles from the base of his bill add nothing to his beauty.

But at quiet dusk time when the heat of a summer's day is over, and earth is nodding, sleepily, there's something peculiarly appealing in his call. Tradition says he calls: "Whip poor Will, Whip poor Will." But to many who listened for his friendly call he says: "All is well! All is well!"

Cherbourg, like Rome, Naples, Sicily, Libya, and Tunisia will probably turn out to be militarily unimportant—according to Herr Goebbels.

The Lady Next Door wants to know why it is when she is hunting for anything in her foot-deep handbag it is always at the bottom.

How Long Can It Stay Up?



Invasion in Vaudeville

The united armies of invasion in Normandy have gone into "vaudeville" in the most literal sense. Vau de Ville means Vau de Vire, or Val de Vire, and up this Valley of the River Vire our American boys have pressed with determined force. Isigny, near the river's mouth, was taken in the earliest days and the drive has advanced upstream in a southerly direction toward Saint Lô and the town of Vire itself. When it reaches this medieval stronghold, the troops will find themselves in the very cradle of vaudeville for this universal form of entertainment takes its name from a gorge of the stream which surrounds the town on three sides.

The story, one of the quainter ones of etymology, is worth recalling in the hope that it will reach the fighting troops themselves, for it might give some of our boys a lift to offset the nostalgia which it would provoke. Vaudeville was the fortuitous invention of one Olivier Basselin, an insouciant miller who lived in the gorge of the Vire, directly below the like-named town, in the early 1400's and had a small mill there presumably operated by the river's power. He was a gay fellow and composed and sang countless light-hearted songs which became enormously popular in Normandy and everywhere in France. The songs, by an easy transition, assumed the generic name of the composer's locality and some two hundred years after Basselin's time they were still remembered and sung. An enterprising publisher then collected scores of them and published them under the title *Lais* (Lays) *des Vaux de Vire*. The *r* in the last word became an *l* or double *l* and the world had a ready-made word for light songs, jokes, banter, and badinage. The word has stuck.

The town of Vire, some forty miles southwest of Caen, is one of the most dramatic in appearance of all the ancient Norman communities in the present invasion theater. It is a true hill-town which took form around a loftily situated castle built in the 1100's by Henry I of England only a few decades after England and Normandy had been politically united by William the Conqueror. To reach it, men and jeeps will have to climb steep roads and paths but we may picture them before too long in a triumphal procession of liberation, cheered wildly by the populace as they pass beneath the thirteenth-century clock tower (*tour de l'horloge*) whose weathered arch straddles the main street and is the town's chief ornament (Henry's castle is largely a ruin).

It seems from the distance of America that Vire might serve as a potent morale builder for our homesick American troops. If some sort of vaudeville center, symbolizing the world's inherent right to laugh instead of to goose-step, were to be erected at least temporarily in the very place where Olivier Basselin unwittingly invented a new form of entertainment it might serve as a continual refresher for battle-weary men on leave, dreaming always of familiar things of home, important for their very unimportance. If Hope and Crosby, Burns and Allen, W. C. Fields and Gracie Fields, and a host of lesser luminaries were to give their talents, on occasion, to such a center in this historic place, the old mill of Basselin might grind out daily happiness for thousands of home-hungry men. And one could safely predict that the Normans themselves, and all the French, would be "tickled silly" to see their old hero of song thus dusted off and modernized after the passage of five centuries.

SYDNEY A. CLARK

Our Readers Say—

The G. O. P. Platform

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It was more of a disappointment to see in The Christian Science Monitor such an editorial as was written regarding the Republican platform, than the platform itself. If you couldn't see good in it, Mr. Dewey could; and while it might have been improved upon, the first line in an editorial is the one that forms most of the impressions and has the greatest weight.

It is surely disappointing to see The Christian Science Monitor by implication lending its weight to a fourth term for a man who has been for beer ever since he accepted his party's platform; who believes in one-man rule, and who has broken every American tradition that got into the way of his self-will.

WILLIAM H. GENTRY

Cortland, N. Y.

Governor Dewey's Speech

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

What you said about Governor Dewey's speech seems to many of us not only a poor but a false appraisal—particularly in view of what *he* said referring to President Wilson.

I wonder if he does not know—of course, The Christian Science Monitor editors do—that it was due to the action of the Republican Party that we did not join the League of Nations, and that it was largely because the United States was not in the League of Nations that the League did not function effectively and prevent the present war.

New York — BESSIE LOCKE

No Military Value?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

One of your readers refers to Switzerland's ability to stand alone in Europe. No doubt the reason she has stood, uninvaded, is because she possessed nothing of sufficient military value to warrant her invasion and plunder. Any small nation in Europe whose possession may be of value to Germany is not safe.

R. V. FITZGERALD

Plankinton, S. D.

This newspaper assumes no responsibilities for statements of opinions in letters from its readers.

Inside the Balkans

The Bookshelf

There are books that one reads from a sense of duty and others that one reads because they're fun. Among the latter is Robert Parker's HEADQUARTERS BUDAPEST (New York: Farrar and Rinehart. $3.). It's another of those books written by newspaper correspondents, but it carefully steers clear of any attempt to tell the world what it should have done or what it should do in the future.

As chief of the Associated Press Central European bureau, with headquarters in Budapest, Mr. Parker had a magnificent chance to see that part of the world dissolve under Nazi trickery and violence. And he made the most of his opportunity. His book is one long record of trips, interviews, and adventures, from France to Turkey and from Poland to Italy.

"Headquarters Budapest" adheres closely to the dictum that, when possible, the conversation of famous persons should be quoted directly and not put in the words of the interviewer. The list of persons with whom Mr. Parker talked reads like a complete roster of the saints and sinners who made the prewar Balkans so picturesque and so distressing. And in each case he lets the principal speak for himself.

Only at the very end does the writer permit himself the luxury of righteous indignation and that is where he is condemning America's failure to work out an independent foreign policy for Southeastern Europe. He doesn't blame the British for taking the lead in directing Anglo-American policy toward the Balkans and the Middle East. But he does suggest that Washington is blameworthy to tag along dutifully when that policy is not to America's interest—as he believes to be frequently the case.

Mr. Parker stresses that the United States has one inestimable asset in the Balkans possessed by no other great nation—the trust and affection of millions of ordinary persons. No other country would permit such an asset to go unused, and he believes that America should use it for the world's good now.

J. G. H.

How Will GI Joe React to What He Sees?

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Joseph G. Harrison

Hints of what may be a serious postwar problem are reaching Washington. They have to do with the surprise and annoyance which many American soldiers are showing at the conditions which they have found in many of the areas to which they have been sent. This GI attitude is reflected in the stories of war correspondents, in the tales of those who have returned from these various areas, and in Army reports.

While this was fully expected in Washington, some thoughtful persons here are wondering what the effect of these impressions will be. They are asking if the GI's trip abroad will cause him to shy away from any collaboration with foreign countries, burying himself in a revised version of "America First."

One well-informed Washington publication, "The United States News," states that there is a danger of just that. It writes "There is official perturbation" over the "amazed reaction" of American soldiers to the new conditions with which they are coming into conflict.

This magazine goes on to say that "there are signs that a brand of isolationism more violent than after the last war is being bred."

While this may be stating the case a bit too strongly, the conclusion coincides with what this correspondent saw and heard during his own stay in North Africa and the Middle East. Having had a chance to talk with a number of GI's, I heard a pretty unanimous chorus of criticism of the conditions which the men found around them.

Nor was the criticism merely the griping which one always finds in an army. Much of it reflected a deep realization that here were conditions of poverty and ignorance which were worse than anything he had expected. In North Africa, the American was annoyed by the apparent lack of interest of many French residents in the cause for which the GI thought he was fighting—the liberation of France. In Egypt he was disturbed by the grinding poverty and filth in which the vast majority of the population lives. In Southern Italy, many Americans appear to have been shocked by the apathy and backwardness apparent.

Of course, there were also little annoyances alongside the big problems, and perhaps in the long run these have a more important effect upon someone's attitude toward a place.

I spent some time in an Army billet located in an apartment house in Algiers. It was an ordinary French building, such as you would find anywhere in France, and it was occupied by fairly well-to-do middle-class families. Yet the soldiers in charge of the billet were bitter about the whole affair. They said the building was badly built and criticized the service. Yet this building was almost unique in Algiers in that it had hot water provided by a special gas heater.

Another example was furnished by the lunch room at American Army headquarters in Cairo. This place was looked upon by the American soldiers and civilians as a veritable haven of refuge from Middle Eastern conditions. Each day it was crowded with military and naval men, war correspondents, OWI employees, consular officers, and American oil men. The common formula in Cairo was "Let's go to headquarters and get some good American food," with heavy emphasis on the "good American." Yet living conditions in Cairo were superb, compared with those in North Africa and Italy.

Whether such experiences are making the American soldier nationalistic and isolationist remains to be seen. But there is no doubt at all but that they greatly contribute to his respect for all things American.

For instance, the press building in Cairo has a long arcade under which half a dozen little beggar boys sleep at night, huddled together in their rags. The Moslem and European population of the city never seems to notice these unfortunates, yet I've come from the press room at night and heard GI's who were passing comment on the little group with a mixture of sympathy and anger that the boys weren't being taken care of.

It is uncertainty over the reaction of the average GI to such experiences that is causing officials to wonder what attitude the returning American soldier will take toward international co-operation after the war.

The Period of Decision

North . . South . . East . . West

By Frank L. Perrin

Despite the fact that formalities of the Democratic nominating convention in Chicago are still awaited, the prevailing opinion of all observers, expert and amateur, is that the national political issues in the United States for the year 1944 are virtually joined. The studied silence of the probable nominee at the coming meeting, like that of the candidate named by the Republican convention, is neither deceptive nor particularly cunning. No Barkis was ever more willing than these gentlemen, and none more coy.

Yet there remains, and persists, despite the proved unanimity and the prospect of equal accord at the coming convention, the feeling that there has not yet been expressed, and that there remains to be recorded, the uninfluenced and free choice of the men and women of the United States who, by the exercise of the right of individual franchise, will, in November, make the determining decision. True, their choice must be between the nominees selected. Their wider right of selection is foreclosed, of course, by the action of the nominating conventions. If they had chosen to intervene, their opportunity was limited only by the dates of primary and nominating conventions. The choice now is prescribed, if not actually limited.

So it is that we go on from here, assuming that the ticket still to be named is to be that quite definitely forecast, with the sole and sincere purpose of planning, determining, and individually insisting upon making it possible to bring to ourselves, to our neighbors, to our country, and to those with whom we are allied on the defense of human liberty and justice, the best in government and in economic and political justice.

As a realization of this personal responsibility is gained and its import realized in the weeks and months between now and November next, few of even those who deem themselves wisest as prophets and forecasters will unqualifiedly predict the result of the election. No crisis since that which followed the declaration of the Continental Congress in 1776 has so thoroughly and so generally aroused the patriotism and the serious thinking of the American people as that imposed by the problems of winning this present war and preserving for ourselves, as well as for our friends and allies, the peace now assured.

Viewed impartially and without conscious prejudice, the results already apparent and immediately prospective seem to indicate almost the complete elimination of factionalism and inner-party strife. There is unanimity of thought and purpose. Unanimous agreement embraces the desire to win the war and preserve the peace. It requires no surrender of loyalty to any party to agree that on both sides the sincere and honest purpose is to safeguard and protect our heritage of freedom, and to insure, as far as possible, the security and welfare of our friendly neighbors.

There remains, therefore, not a question of party loyalty which demands unquestioning adherence to past commitments and sectional or inherited prejudices, but the inescapable problem of determining how best, and by what course, this can be accomplished and most probably be assured.

Thus appraised, with the realization that the decision to be reached is one in which each and every voter has a determining voice, the weeks before election day in November can be given to serious introspection. What has been done and what remains to be done in setting the stage has not, perhaps, been in accord with the individual wishes of many of the people chiefly concerned. But the protests made have been voices in the wilderness of human hopes, ambitions, and possible prejudices. The die has been cast.

History, a decade hence, may truthfully record the fact that in neither of the nominating conventions of 1944 did the rival political parties manifest their traditional independence, either factionally or sectionally. It may, perhaps as truthfully, record the fact that the issues deliberated and the course taken in both the deliberations and decisions, were not partisan, or narrowly political, but broadly altruistic. There is left to the people the choice of ways and means to an end desired. Party lines grow more and more indistinct.

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